

THE DIAL

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THE MAGAZINE GIRL.

This is the literary era of the wax doll with the brick-dust complexion. She stares at us from every news-stand. No self-respecting magazine ventures to issue forth without her picture on its cover. Head or bust or full length; walking, golfing, motoring; rampant, couchant, or regardant,—she is the heraldic emblem under which the cohorts of periodicals charge to victory.

Eighty or a hundred years ago there was a somewhat similar putting-forth of feminine charms in the "Books of Beauty," "Annals," and "Keepsakes" of that period. Elegance was the note then, as prettiness is now. The duchesses were elegant in their boudoirs; the heroines of the poets were elegant against their backgrounds of storm or sunshine; the wives of brigands were elegant in their mountain caves; even the bare-legged peasant women tending their flocks, or reaping a ten-acre field with a twelve-inch sickle, were prevailingly elegant.

We confess that we have a weakness both for the older female (one would not dare to call her woman) of the "Annals," and the newer Girl of the Magazines. Of course both are dolls, and of the latter it may be said that the paint on her face has sunken in and circulates in her veins. If she were stabbed with one of her own hat-pins she would hardly exude a drop of real blood. But she is pretty; and her vogue testifies to the undying ideality of the race, its craving for beauty and romance—"the desire of the moth for the star," and so forth.

That is it! For thirty years we have been wandering in the desert of realism. Our novelists have swathed us in sand, and burned us with pitiless light. We have starved and been athirst; we have panted for the shadow of a great rock or the softening veil of trees or mist. Now and then we have stumbled into an oasis, and we have fortunately been fed with manna from abroad. Oh, the horror of the retrospect!—the gaunt sordid spectacle of life on New England or Pennsylvania farms or on the prairies of the West; the descent into the Inferno of New York slums; the ever-recurring visions of middle-class life in factory and shop and mansion. It has been an orgy of the ordinary, a delirium of dulness, an apotheosis of the commonplace.

So we do well to welcome the Magazine Girl!

with all the literary output which she represents. She does not work; she is the creature of the leisure and opportunity and affluence which most of us covet. And Solomon was certainly not arrayed like her. Give her time and she will develop into a genuine heroine. Her eyes will deepen with other emotions than desire for an automobile ride or a dinner at Sherry's. Her lips, which now discourse the slang of the studio or of the streets, will utter poetic phrases. She may attain to the wit of Rosalind, the tenderness of Imogen, the gentle austerity of Isabella. She is at least on the right way. She sees the Promised Land on the edge of the desert. The flowery meadows of the Age of Gold, which always open to the purview of every great literary epoch, are in sight. We have said that the new Magazine Girl does not work, and we must explain this apparent blasphemy against current ideas. Every sane human being wants to exercise his or her muscles and mind,—wants to produce something, the labor of hands or brain, to justify existence. Health and sanity are only retainable on those terms. But there is a vast difference between voluntary labor, however extreme,—labor done with pleasure and delight,—and uncongenial work done at the command of a superior or at the bidding of necessity. Modern industrialism, we should say, is responsible for modern realism in literature. By its dreary uniformity and monotony it stunts body and soul alike, and makes its victims unfit either to serve as models for great art or to enjoy the art when done. What is it that irresistibly attracts the soul of mankind to warfare? Is it not its freedom and variety of action, its culminating excitement of battle? War is an intoxication, a play, for which men are willing to lose their lives. Imaginative literature is a less brutal form of intoxication, a less dangerous kind of play. And as anything is praiseworthy which brings back this primal, central conception of literature, we think the Magazine Girl deserves credit.

If play is the main purpose of imaginative literature, we are for the rigor of the game. The world is always loth to believe that there is any distinction between life and literature,—that there is an unspanned gap between the two. Like children, it demands of every story, "Is this true?" Literature is the profoundest kind of truth; but it is far enough from being fact. Take the mere mechanical aspect of the case. Here you have an oblong volume wherein some hundreds of thousands of black marks on white paper are supposed to represent the solid earth

and the superincumbent sky and the procession of life between them. Nay, this book which can be read in a few hours pretends to give the life history of some score or two of human beings, from their cradles to their graves. Obviously we are a far way from reality,—much further off than in painting or sculpture, which do give some palpable simulacrum of existence. The piece of literature exists only in the idea of the person who creates it, and in the minds of the people who read it.

There are three main methods by which literary creations may be effected. The first is the method of pure idealism. A richly endowed mind may draw from the cave of his own being the figures and scenes of a phantasmal world. He may deck and adorn it with the treasures of his own feelings and fancies, and spread over it a light that never was on sea or land. Some promptings from without he must have: he takes the names of visible persons and things, but he fills them out from his own stock of imaginations. Perhaps it is from some state of pre-existence that he acquires a notion of real existence. Or perhaps it is the pollen from the poets of the past which impregnates and makes fruitful the buds and blossoms latent in his own mind. It is needless to say that in the hands of men entirely great this method is capable of tremendous successes. All poets follow it to a greater or less extent. Probably the best half of the greatest creations of literature are of this dream substance. It is doubtful whether human nature ever quite equals, either in good or evil, the supreme figures of fiction and poetry. Schiller and Shelley are the modern types of creators who have little hold on real life. "Does this remind you of Hellas?" said Trelawney to Shelley when they were viewing some Italian town. "No, but it does of Hell," answered the poet. He was indignant that life should disturb and belie his dream. The weakness of the idealistic method is that it becomes too wire-spun,—it becomes a convention. It needs every now and then to be subjected to the rude shock of reality; its ærial visions need to be reborn out of earth, as the clouds are reborn out of the sea.

The second method is that of realism or naturalism. An author sets himself to study a certain part or section of the life about him. He vivisects, dissects, analyzes, and photographs. He sets his models in a glass case and studies them from every point of view. He becomes a prodigy of notes, a marvel of memoranda. But in the first place, any man's life is too short to exhaust all the possibilities of any piece of exist-

ence, and the patience of readers would balk at any true, full record. In the second place, perspective and relation are lost, and what was intended to be extra true becomes absurdly false. In the third place, the volatile and essential spirit of life, which is the only thing really worth while in literature, flies such close, minute investigation. The thing was vital, and now it is a *caput mortuum*. Nevertheless, in all times the absolute facing of facts and the sincere attempt to record them has resulted in great literature. Aristophanes and Euripides, in part, Juvenal and Petronius, Rabelais and the authors of the *Beast Fabliaux* and *Satires of the Middle Ages*, Chaucer and Swift and Burns, are masters of the real and natural. But perhaps realism has been best realized by the great idealists, — by Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe.

The third creative method is that of abstraction. It is really a combination of the other two, neither of them being pushed to excess. An author views the world, as it were, by glimpses and glances. He takes enough from it to fill out his preconceived idea. He concentrates and condenses the things and persons of the world, and breathes his own breath into his creations. He builds up figures out of many models, or from a mere suggestion provided by one. He gives us the impression of true life while we know very well that no such life ever existed. If the originals of Hamlet or Falstaff or Rosalind, Mr. Shandy or My Uncle Toby, the Master of Ravenswood or Captain Dalgetty, Micawber, Pecksniff, or Mrs. Gamp, could be confronted with their literary doubles, we should see how immeasurably distant and different the two sets of personages were, — how much has been left out of the real and how much has been put into the imaginary beings. Everything seems to be there, but everything has suffered a sea-change. What is intolerable in life, because of wickedness, foulness, or dullness, becomes not only tolerable but delightful in literature. Folly has the effect of wit, and weakness of power. To give us this brief abstraction and transformation of life is the greatest work of genius.

But we must return to our theme and make an application of our discourse. Literature in America began with pure idealism. Poe, Emerson, Hawthorne, Bryant, Cooper, and nearly all our first great flight of writers, built from the idea — whether innate in their own natures or derived from Europe. Then came the men of fact, the students of contemporary life. They came in their multitude, men and women, and drove the idealists, thinkers, poets, from the field.

We are now far enough from them partially to adjudge their product, and it certainly bears no comparison with the first vintage of our wits. Just at present a new sap seems to be rising in our midst. There seems to be the promise of a Spring, and that is why we pitch upon the Magazine Girl as a symbol of hope. She has a touch of poetry and idealism in her, and is, we hope, the prelude to a rich harvest of the wine of literature. CHARLES LEONARD MOORE.

CASUAL COMMENT.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND PUBLISHING, which has been, for obvious good reasons, advocated by the London "Book Monthly" as an improvement on the present system of two breathlessly busy seasons alternating with two more or less idle ones — autumn and spring being the rush periods, midwinter and midsummer the least active ones — is made the subject of a noteworthy "symposium" of publishers, booksellers, and librarians in the February issue of that magazine. Far from treating the proposal after the scornful fashion of Goldsmith's Mr. Fudge (in "The Citizen of the World") who maintained that "books have their time as well as cucumbers," the gentlemen called upon for an expression of opinion have discussed the matter seriously and intelligently — in many instances, it is true, without much encouragement for the proposed change, but in not a few with an emphatic advocacy of such change. Mr. John Lane not only writes sympathetically, but even asserts that some of his own most successful publishing has been done at the so-called dull times of the year, at the end of July, the beginning of August, and the middle of January. Some of the contributors to the discussion aver that even now there is practically no slack season in the book world — that there is always something doing; others doubt the feasibility of a change; and nearly all recognize that the booksellers even more than the book-publishers are responsible for the existing order. The booksellers, of course, throw the blame (so to call it) back on the bookbuyers. Nevertheless, it has been noted that the public will buy novels and other light literature as readily in summer as in winter. Why not, then, even things up by distributing the books of entertainment over the whole year, and leave the winter sacred to science, to history, to philosophy, and their like? Some such equalization is certainly desired by literary journals and book-reviewers, while all who have the handling of books in the way of business would find themselves benefitted by the change.

MR. HOWELLS'S SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY, the first of this month, called forth many tributes of enthusiastic admiration, high respect, and warm affection. Amid the general chorus of congratulation and good wishes there have appeared numerous ap-

preciative comments on his work as an author, from men and women whose words carry weight. Naturally enough it is the unapproachable and all but faultless literary style of Mr. Howells that these admirers of his delight to dwell upon, after doing justice to the charm of the man as self-revealed in his writings, and to the genius displayed in his wonderful pictures of American life and character. Indeed, it is a never-ceasing marvel to note the inevitable ease and precision and lucidity, the grace and finish and geniality, of his every utterance. The facility and felicity of it all, the naturalness and seeming unstudiedness, deceive the unwary reader and tempt him to imagine that he too could have written those smooth and polished periods if the impulse had seized him. The ease of the true artist, however, is a thing concerning whose acquisition probably the artist himself could tell us a good deal that we had never suspected. That Mr. Howells may continue to practise his art a good number of years still, is a hope that cannot seem extravagant to anyone who recalls the prolonged activity of the ever-youthful Mrs. Howe, Colonel Higginson, and John Bigelow.

A LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS is now advocated by Representative Nelson of Wisconsin, and he has introduced a bill to establish such department. The project has had a thorough airing, and speakers in its favor, including Ambassador Bryce, Mr. Herbert Putnam, Dr. McCarthy of the Wisconsin legislative reference bureau, Speaker Clark, and others, have sufficiently demonstrated the need of expert assistance such as the proposed department would furnish to our national legislators in the proper and intelligent framing of laws. Inasmuch as already fourteen states and many cities have established bureaus of this sort, and the movement is rapidly gathering further impetus, no detailed explanation of the beneficent functions of the proposed bureau should be needed to convince the intelligent observer of its desirability at Washington. Nevertheless one congressman, in the hearing before the Committee on Library, felt called upon to object to its establishment, on the ground that every representative or senator with a bill to introduce ought in person to go through all the drudgery of its draughting, collecting his data and looking up the already existing statutes in the same field, in order to be able to speak with understanding in behalf of his bill when he presents it for legislative action. What, pray, is a man sent to Congress for, if not for just such work? asks the objector, apparently forgetful that this an age of specialization.

AN UNWRITTEN CHAPTER IN HAWTHORNE'S LIFE—unwritten, that is, in all its details—has to do with his unceremonious removal, in 1849, from the position of surveyor of customs of the port of Salem, and with the indignant remonstrance which this ruthless application of the spoils system called forth from

some of his friends. The Library of Congress has asked the Treasury Department to transfer to the library's keeping a file of papers relating to Hawthorne's appointment and removal. Among letters urging the appointment are those written by George Bancroft and Franklin Pierce, while among those protesting against the removal are letters from Rufus Choate and Horace Mann. Another interesting paper is a memorial from certain of the Whigs of Salem setting forth the reasons why, in their opinion, a discharge of Democratic officials at the customs house in favor of Whigs was a thing to be desired. That this desirable change was presently effected need not surprise anyone. The official papers in the case have not been preserved in their entirety, but a sufficient number of interesting documents appear to be extant to furnish an authentic and significant record of this episode in the novelist's life. Already the Essex Institute at Salem has procured photographic reproductions of these papers, and they are to be used in a work relating to Hawthorne now said to be in preparation at the hands of the Institute's secretary, Mr. George Francis Dow.

THE ENGLISH PROTEST AGAINST PERNICIOUS LITERATURE, as voiced by the editor of "The Spectator," who recently acted as chief spokesman of a deputation before the Home Secretary, revives a wearisome discussion in which it is all but impossible to take part without incurring the charge of either prudishness or license. What constitutes immorality in literature—apart from the grossly indecent productions that the police already have power to suppress—will always remain an open question as surely as that manners and customs and the criteria of propriety and impropriety will ever continue to shift and vary from age to age and from country to country. The Home Secretary's promise that the government would gravely consider the problem and deal with it energetically, was no more than might have been expected; but what sensible person really expects or even desires the establishment in England of anything in the nature of an official censorship of printed matter? However, we shall see what we shall see. Meanwhile, those who are greatly exercised on the subject, and who feel convinced that something ought to be done, will enjoy reading Canon Rawnsley's vigorous assault on the purveyors of immoral literature, in the current number of "The Hibbert Journal."

THE LIBRARY REPORT AS LITERATURE—that is, as a contribution to the "literature of power" as distinguished from the "literature of knowledge"—often and necessarily leaves something to be desired; but not always. For instance, the poetical Mr. Ballard, of Pittsfield, Mass., has on at least one occasion accomplished the feat of putting his annual record of progress into smoothly-flowing verse; and the Visiting Committee of the Boston Public Library succeeded in imparting a very human quality to one section of a recent report of that institution, by means

of graphic and touching descriptions of life among the lowly lovers of books. And there are other instances. The Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, as a very recent example, issues a "Twenty-sixth Annual Report" (from the pen of its head, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner) which is something more than a shivering skeleton of statistics. It is clothed with flesh and pulses with life. The eye rests gratefully on occasional apt quotations, as, for example, a fine passage from "Instructions Concerning Erecting of a Library," by Gabriel Naudé; and another from Edward Everett Hale; and still another from Mr. Frederic Harrison; and one from Hazlitt; and others besides. Nor does the human interest languish for want of incidents from real life. Truly, there is more in this modest-looking blue-covered pamphlet than the casual observer would suspect, and far more than we can here do justice to.

GOLD BRICKS OF THE BOOK-TRADE, the "de luxe" subscription books that cost perhaps a dollar or two a volume to manufacture, and that sell at ten or twenty times as much, form the subject of a recent sprightly article by Mr. Robert Sterling Yard in the "Saturday Evening Post." He casts no reflections on the "Houghton Mifflin-Scribner-Little Brown kind of limited editions," but mercilessly scores the manifest frauds which unscrupulous dealers unload on a too willing public. This is the way it is done: "A little group of speculators will get up a set of books printed from old plates they've bought somewhere here at a bargain; hire some college professor or other—generally at a good price, too—to write an essay for an introduction; reproduce in mere half-tone some fine old prints they've bought at auction—good things, maybe, and never used before; get an artist of accomplishment to design a special title-page and cover—the cover adapted from some fine old English or French binding—and there you are!" Among the amusing incidents of the trade occurs the following: "A few months ago a woman's executors sued to recover on a set of Shakespeare, 'specially printed for Mrs. Blank,' for which she had paid an absolutely fabulous price on the strength of each volume having been 'signed by the author.'" Verily, a fatuous book-buyer and his money are soon parted.

ONE VIEW OF LITERARY ART that is of interest in connection with Mr. Labouchere's recent death is his assertion, in his early journalistic days: "It has always appeared to me that the making of an art [article] requires two persons, one to write it, the other to cut it down—and generally to cut out what the first man most admires." Another saying of his, quoted, with the foregoing, by a former associate of Labouchere's, and printed in the London "Truth," reminds one of Walter Scott's fine indifference as to what may or may not have flowed from his pen. When apologies had been offered for cutting out a part of the brilliant journalist's matter, he wrote back: "You need not sentimentalize about my stuff. I send it to you to do what you like with." And again: "I

am the only person, I believe, on the *Press* who does not care in the least whether his lucubrations do or do not appear in print." Probably his pecuniary independence had something to do with this careless attitude toward his articles, and this in turn may have contributed no little to the dash and freedom and scorn of consequences that characterized his style. It is not every editor that can indulge in the luxury of courting libel suits to the extent allowed himself by the founder and proprietor of "Truth."

A STATE-WIDE SPELLING MATCH soon to be held at the capital of Missouri owes its originating impulse, apparently, to the zealous activity of the Macon County best-spellers, who by the time this is in print will have spelled one another to the last ditch, leaving the sole survivor to champion the county in the state contest. Of course the local preliminary matches leading up to the county contest have been going on in spirited fashion for weeks, and the whole thing has been, in its way, a great educational event, recalling our good old New England spelling bees, intellectual tournaments unknown to those of the present generation who are taught to read without learning the alphabet, and to spell without naming the letters. Alas, that this festive banquet of fun and philology should have become so nearly a thing of the past with us! But its revival in the Mississippi valley is a cheering sign, and not even the baleful activity of the reformed spellers, striving to bring all orthography down to the dead level of a monotonous and characterless simplicity, shall prevent our taking heart of hope and looking forward to still further manifestations of popular attachment to the spelling and the spelling matches of our fathers.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, the magnificent institution recently opened to general use and already having a record of nearly two million visitors, is calling for magnificent appropriations from the city treasury. The estimated running expenses for the current year come within twenty thousand dollars of the half-million mark, and only seventy-four thousand has been set aside for books and binding. The librarian would like, and doubtless could make good use of, one hundred and fifty thousand a year for the purchase of books, and seventy-five thousand for binding. It is interesting to compare with these figures the Boston Public Library's annual expenditure of about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a seventh part of which goes for new books. But the mere physical immensity of the sister institution in New York, with its staff of nine hundred and twenty-seven members, makes a thousand dollars look very much, as the slang of the street might express it, "like thirty cents."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BROWNING CENTENARY, May 17, are now going forward. An especially inviting programme is published of the coming observance at Westminster Abbey and in the adjoining College Hall. After an appropriate service in the

Abbey, adjournment will be made to the College Hall, where the Marquis of Crewe will preside. Bishop Boyd Carpenter, Canon Rawnsley, Miss Emily Hickey, one of the founders of the Browning Society, Mr. E. H. Coleridge, grandson of S. T. Coleridge, Mr. H. C. Minchin, Browning's latest biographer, Mr. W. Kingsland, and others, will contribute papers or addresses. No speaker is to exceed ten minutes, and the collective proceedings are to be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. under Professor Knight's editorship. The "Committee of Sympathisers" with this notable demonstration embraces a host of celebrities in both hemispheres.

THE FREE ADVERTISEMENT OF ADVERSE CENSORSHIP promises to render Mr. Israel Zangwill the acceptable service of procuring a wider reading for his new play, "The Next Religion," than would have been otherwise probable. Published at two shillings, under the ban of the official censor of stage productions, it will be well within the reach of many who would not have felt able to buy the ticket, or two tickets, for such theatre seat or seats as self-respect and acoustic conditions demand. The piquant sauce of censorship, while it imparts relish to the dish, need not of course imply any injurious amount of spice. Perhaps the play in question contained some reference to the Deity, as it could hardly fail to, from its title, or otherwise transgressed the time-honored rules by which the presentability of British plays has been so arbitrarily determined. But certain cis-Atlantic demonstrations in connection with one of Synge's plays as presented on the American stage ought perhaps to silence us on the subject of trans-Atlantic censorship of the drama.

THE VAN BUREN PAPERS presented to the Library of Congress by Mrs. Smith-Thompson Van Buren have been carefully examined by Miss Elizabeth H. West of the Manuscript Division, and the library now issues her "Calendar of the Van Buren Papers," a useful guide to these historically interesting and instructive documents. To the student of American political history they throw light upon a character distinguished for shrewdness, but never rising to the lofty heights of great constructive statesmanship. In the letters addressed to him, even more than in those from his own hand, there lies a mine of wealth for the diligent delver who shall undertake the task of sinking the requisite shafts, bringing the ore to the surface, and milling it for the precious metal it contains.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FRANCISCO FERRER AND THE CATHOLICS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Since the appearance of my review of Mr. William Archer's "The Life, Trial, and Death of Francisco Ferrer," in your issue of January 16 last, I have received from Catholic sources two little volumes which are probably of sufficient interest to warrant my calling atten-

tion to them here. One is entitled "Francisco Ferrer: Criminal Conspirator," and is the work of Rev. John A. Ryan of St. Paul Seminary. It makes a careful analysis of Mr. Archer's book in an attempt to show, from the information that the author himself furnishes, that Ferrer received a fair trial and deserved death on the basis of the practice of the average civilized country. Father Ryan lays no claim to first-hand knowledge of Ferrer in particular or of Spanish institutions in general. The other volume, issued with a preface by Mr. Paul Blakewell, of the St. Louis bar, is a collection and reprint of a series of English magazine articles by Mr. Hilaire Belloc. Mr. Belloc maintains that the international outbreak at Ferrer's death was a carefully-planned move in an international anti-Catholic conspiracy in which the press of the world is involved and of which Mr. Archer's book was a detail, and calls the attention of Catholics to the recent establishment of an International Press Agency under the control of the Church. This pamphlet bears the title "A Conspiracy and Its Agency." Father Ryan's monograph is quiet and reasonable in tone, Mr. Belloc's violent and bitter. I infer that either may be secured by writing for it, the former to B. Herder, Publisher, St. Louis, and the latter probably from Mr. Blakewell.

ROY TEMPLE HOUSE.

Norman, Oklahoma, March 6, 1912.

ST. ANTHONY'S SERMON TO THE FISHES.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Concerning "St. Anthony's Sermon to the Fishes," regarding which inquiry was made in your last issue, I have in the form of a newspaper cutting many years old, a translation by the Rev. Charles T. Brooks of Newport, R. I., which is headed "From a German verification of a passage of Abraham a Santa Clara, a Jesuit preacher of the Seventeenth Century." Mr. Brooks's version seems to me brighter than most other renderings which have fallen under my eye, although pretty free in its rhymes. The last of the eight stanzas of his translation runs in this wise:

"When sermon was ended
To their business all wended;
The pikes to their thieving,
The eels to good living;
The crab still goes crooked,
The codfish is stupid.
Yet none of them ever
Heard sermon so clever."

G. A. T.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 4, 1912.

KENTUCKY FOLK-SONGS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

IN THE DIAL for April 1, 1911, p. 261, in an article on "American Folk-Songs," I described Professor H. G. Shearin's large collection of the popular songs of Kentucky. Professor Shearin has recently published a pamphlet of 43 octavo pages entitled "A Syllabus of Kentucky Folk-Songs," in which he gives a helpful classification and brief description of all the songs in his possession, with a full index. Persons interested in American folk-songs will find the pamphlet of great interest and value. It appears as one of the "Transylvania University Studies in English," and can be obtained for 25 cts. by addressing Hamilton College, Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.

ALBERT H. TOLMAN.

The University of Chicago, March 9, 1912.

The New Books.

A POET AND HIS CIRCLE.*

When it is remembered that the letters published by Lord Tennyson in the "Life and Letters" of his father were selected from more than forty thousand, and, further, that the poet's wide circle of friends and correspondents included many of the most gifted men of his time, it will be seen that no lack of highly interesting material need embarrass the compiler of a volume supplementary to the biography. Rather, his embarrassment will arise from an excess of material. "Tennyson and his Friends," from the same hand that gave us the "Life and Letters," is a full sheaf of memories and correspondence gleaned from the same general field that produced the larger work of fifteen years ago. Among the recollections put upon paper by those whose remembrance runs back to the mid-Victorian days of the poet's prime, are to be especially noted the initial chapter, "Recollections of my Early Life," written at her son's request by Emily, Lady Tennyson, in 1896; Mr. Charles Tennyson's account of the three Tennyson brothers; the paper on FitzGerald and Carlyle in their relations to Tennyson, by Dr. Warren of Magdalen College; the reminiscences of Tennyson contributed by the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Mr. Arthur Coleridge's "Fragmentary Notes of Tennyson's Talk." The book also contains the centennial addresses on the poet by Mr. Arthur Sidgwick and the late Professor Henry Butler, and the "Edinburgh Review" article by the late Sir Alfred Lyall on "Tennyson: His Life and Work," written on the occasion of the appearance of the biography. Among the numerous letters inserted or quoted from, those written by FitzGerald to Tennyson, and mostly new to the reading public, deserve foremost mention. Others by Frederick Tennyson are nearly as good, and some from James Spedding are full of interest. Twenty-five of Tennyson's shorter poems, addressed to as many of his friends, are reprinted, as is also Dr. John Brown's chapter on Arthur Hallam from the "Horse Subsecivæ," while an appendix contains some miscellaneous letters from unknown admirers of the poet, and other appropriate matter.

The near views of Tennyson's relations and intimate friends which the book furnishes are hardly less welcome than the occasional passages touching on the poet's own personality and habits.

* TENNYSON AND HIS FRIENDS. Edited by Hallam, Lord Tennyson. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

One is glad to learn here something more about the "strong, haughty, and passionate" Frederick Tennyson of FitzGerald's letters. There was in both men the same admirable sturdiness of independence, the same hatred of senseless conventionality, the same determination to live his life each in his own way. And in the case of each a sufficient fortune was inherited to make easily possible this unsocial but not necessarily unattractive mode of existence. From Mr. Charles Tennyson's chapter on the Tennyson brothers we quote:

"But Frederick was too much of a man of moods to care for society. He used to describe himself as a 'person of gloomy insignificance and unsocial monomania.' Society he dismissed contemptuously as 'Snookdom,' and would liken it gruffly to a street row. The 'high-jinks of the high-nosed' (to use another phrase of his) angered him, as did all persons 'who go about with well-cut trousers and ill-arranged ideas.'"

As is well known to readers of the FitzGerald letters, the Woodbridge recluse could make no headway with Browning's poetry, and in fact refused to acknowledge greatness in any contemporary poet but Tennyson, whom however he held to have sadly declined from his earlier heroic manner. Frederick Tennyson's attitude toward Browning the poet was strikingly similar, even though he delighted in Browning the man. In a letter to a friend he wrote:

"What you say of Browning's 'Ring and the Book' I have no doubt is strictly applicable, however slashing. . . . I confess, however, that I have never had the courage to read the book. He is a great friend of mine. . . . But it does not follow that I should put up with obsolete horrors, and unrhythmical composition. What has come upon the world that it should take any metrical (?) arrangement of facts for holy Poesy? It has been my weakness to believe that the Fine Arts and Imaginative Literature should do something more than astonish us by *tours de force*, black and white contrasts, outrageous inhumanities, or anything criminally sensational, or merely intellectually potent."

From the many passages on the poet Tennyson and his art, a few selections will be not out of place here. Speaking of his "Crossing the Bar," he declared: "They say I write so slowly. Well, that poem came to me in five minutes. Anyhow, under ten minutes." And afterward Lady Tennyson confirmed what he had implied concerning his usual rate of composition. It was rapid rather than slow. In the chapter entitled "Recollections of Tennyson," by the Master of Trinity (Dr. Butler), a significant reference to Tennyson's feeling toward Browning, and also his admiration for Wordsworth, arrests the attention.

"I noticed that he never spoke of Wordsworth without marked reverence. Obviously, with his exquisite

ear for choice words and rhythm, he must have been more sensitive than most men to the prosaic, bathetic side of Wordsworth; but I never heard him say a word implying that he felt this, whereas I have heard him qualify his admiration for Robert Browning's genius and his affection for his person by some allusion to the roughness of his style. This, he thought, must lead to his being less read than he deserved in years to come, and he evidently regretted it."

A passage from Mrs. Butler's journal of a visit to Farringford in January, 1892, gives instances of the poet's well-known resentment of unjust criticism. She writes of a walk that she and her husband took with their host and his son.

"Montagu and he were in front, Hallam Tennyson and I behind. Montagu tells me how he was indignant with Z. for charging him with general plagiarism, in particular about Lactantius and other classics, 'of whom,' he said, 'I haven't read a word.' Also, of taking from Sophocles, 'whom I never read since I was a young man'; and of owing his 'moanings of the sea' to Horace's *gemitus litora Bospori*. Some one charged him with having stolen the 'In Memoriam' metre from some very old poet of whom he had never heard. He said, in answer to Montagu's question, that the metres of both 'Maurice' and 'The Daisy' were original. He had never written in the metre of Grey's 'Elegy,' except epitaphs in Westminster Abbey. He admired the metre much, and thought the poem immortal. . . . He told me that his lines 'came to' him; he did not make them up, but that, when they had come, he wrote them down, and looked into them to see what they were like. . . . Then he said again, what I have heard him say before, that though a poet is *born*, he will not be much of a poet if he is not *made* too."

Tennyson's sensitiveness to criticism, as illustrated in the foregoing, rather intensifies to us his human quality, and at the same time indicates an admirable modesty in the man. Had he been conscious of his true worth he would have seen that all these petty assaults, which seemed to him so vexatious, were really not worthy of notice and would weigh not the millionth of a milligram in the balance against him. Other human traits come out in anecdotes told about him and by him. Among the stories of his Cambridge days occurs the following:

"A wine-party was going on in Arthur Hallam's rooms in the New Court, when enter angrily the Senior Dean, 'Tommy Thorp.' 'What is the meaning, Mr. Hallam, of all this noise?' 'I am very sorry, sir,' said Hallam, 'we had no idea we were making a noise.' 'Well, gentlemen, if you'll all come down into the Court, you'll hear what a noise you're making.' 'Perhaps,' admits Tennyson, 'I may have put in the all.'"

Here is a characteristic bit from "Old Fitz," and curiously similar to the passage already quoted from Frederick Tennyson. It is from a letter to "My dear old Alfred," which begins thus:

"I abuse Browning myself; and get others to abuse

him; and write to you about it; for the sake of easing my heart — not yours. Why is it (as I asked Mrs. Tennyson) that, while the Magazine critics are belauding him, *not one* of the men I know, who are not inferior to the writers in the Athenæum, Edinburgh, etc., can *endure*, and (for the most part) can read him at all? I mean his last poem. Thus it has been with the Cowells, Trinity Thompsons, Donnes, and some others whom you don't know, but in whose candour and judgment I have equal confidence, men and women too.

"Since I wrote to your wife, Pollock, a great friend of Browning's, writes to me: 'I agree with you about Browning and A. T. I can't understand it. *Ter conatus eram* to get through the Ring and the Book — and failing to perform the feat in its totality, I have stooped to the humiliation to point out extracts for me (they having read it *all quite through* three times) and still could not do it. So I pretend to have read it, and let Browning so suppose when I talk to him about it. But don't you be afraid' (N. B. I am *not*, only angry) 'things will come round, and A. T. will take his right place again, and R. B. will have all the honours due to his learning, wit and philosophy.'"

The chapter of "fragmentary notes of Tennyson's talk" has many quotable sayings. "I am sorry," said he on one occasion, "that I am turned into a school-book at Harrow; the boys will say of me, 'That horrible Tennyson.' The cheapness of English classics makes the plan acceptable to schoolmasters and parents." "My prize poem 'Timbuctoo' was an altered version of a work I had written at home and called 'The Battle of Armageddon.' I fell out with my father, for I had no wish to compete for the prize and he insisted on my writing. To my amazement, the prize was awarded to me. I couldn't face the public recitation in the Senate House, feeling very much as Cowper felt; Merivale declaimed my poem for me in the Senate House." "My tailor at Cambridge was a man of the name of Law. When he made his way into our rooms, and worried us about paying our bills, we used to say, 'This is Law's Serious Call.' A similar Oxford tradition concerns the Oxford tailor, whose name was Joy. The undergraduates, after a liberal indulgence in port wine, used to say: "Heaviness may endure for a night, but Joy cometh in the morning." Tennyson's love of animals is illustrated in the following: "I could imitate the hoot of an owl, and once practised successfully enough to attract one which flew in through my window. The bird soon made friends with me, would sit on my shoulder and kiss my face. My pet monkey became jealous, and one day pushed the owl off a board that I had raised some feet from the ground. The owl was not hurt, but he died afterwards a Narcissus death from vanity. He fell into a tub of water contemplating his own beauty, and was drowned."

Among the tributes of admiration from readers in many lands, there are some from America that will make the American reader blush for his country, even while he laughs. For example:

"Will you accept the enclosed lines as a slight testimonial of the high admiration entertained for your exquisite genius, by a rhyming daughter of Columbia; whose poetic wings just fledgling from a first unpublished vol. (commended by Wm. Cullen Bryant and Geo. Bancroft, Esqrs.) permit only a feeble fluttering around the base of that 'Parnassus,' whose summit you have so brilliantly, and justly attained."

An angler for autographs writes as follows:

"SIR— I hope that you will kindly excuse the liberty I take in requesting you to be so good as to inform me how the word 'humble' should be pronounced: i.e. whether or not it is proper to aspirate the 'h'? A reply at your kind convenience will inexpressibly oblige. . . ."

One would like to know how these and countless other similar importunities were borne by the victim. He must have amassed a considerable library of gift volumes of verse from unrenowned poets—that is, if he kept these offerings. To have read all the printed and unprinted metrical effusions sent to him, commonly with request for criticism (and with fond hopes of praise), would have been impossible.

As a treasury of literary and personal reminiscence and anecdote, embellished with appropriate illustrations, "Tennyson and his Friends" is a book to revel in as the mood seizes one, and to read through in a season of leisure; and by reason of its uniformity in style with the "Life and Letters," as well as for other and deeper reasons, it claims a place beside that earlier work from the same hand.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

ECONOMICS MADE INTELLIGIBLE.*

There is a dearth of good books in economics. Exhaustive monographs and voluminous investigations there are in plenty. But even in the field of applied economics—taxation, the labor problem, the trust problem, and the like—it is difficult to find a really good book, a book written for men, not for college boys, a book intelligible to persons not already experts in the field, a book that covers its subject adequately, that is interesting yet free from bias. As for the general works on economics, those published in America prior to 1911 have all been designed primarily as university text-books, and very good text-books some of them are. But who

ever reads a text-book unless as a task imposed upon him by authority?

This lack of books written to meet the needs of the general reader is not, as many superficial thinkers urge, a serious reproach to the body of economic writers. It is the chief business of the economist, for the present at least, to conduct investigations and to teach other men how to conduct investigations. The field of economics is a vast one, very inadequately explored. The force of investigators is too small, and their resources inadequate to the work. They are therefore compelled in many cases to content themselves with merely plausible working hypotheses. In so far as the progress of the science consists in the substitution of reasonably certain conclusions for tentative ones, the real significance of the work will almost inevitably escape the layman. In so far as it consists in the investigation of the hidden implications of the problems that lie on the surface—an investigation essential to the solution of these problems—the progress of the science will appear to the layman to be in the direction of barren subtleties. What layman can understand why economists have in recent years devoted so much energy to the "minutiae" of the value problem? As a scientific investigator, the economist must select his problems without reference to the immediate popular interest. If he can make it clear to his co-workers in the science what he is driving at, and why, it is usually all he can do, and all he can be expected to do. It is all that the professional chemist or physicist does. Economics as a science, like most other sciences, assumes by necessity a somewhat esoteric form.

But, unlike other sciences, economics must in the end divest itself of the esoteric if it is to be at all useful. Society can enjoy the fruits of discoveries in the physical sciences, the nature of which only the select few understand. There is no reason why even a considerable minority of the population should understand the principles underlying wireless telegraphy; the invention is none the less put to its most effective use. The invention of a new plan for regulating bank-note issues, on the other hand, must remain without practical result until a working majority of society has become convinced of its worth. It follows that in economics great value is properly ascribed to the work of a man who succeeds in making himself understood by the general public. Accordingly almost all economists will regard Professor Taussig's

*PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS. By F. W. Taussig. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Co.

"Principles of Economics" as a work of great importance. Some, no doubt, will deny that it contributes materially to the solution of any vital problem of economic science. Others perhaps will even assert that it is reactionary in its tendencies. But no one can deny that the book is a readable one, and intelligible, in the main, to anyone seriously interested in economic questions and willing to do a reasonable amount of thinking.

The scope of the work is exceedingly wide. What may be termed the general principles of economics — the organization of production, the laws of value, and the forces governing distribution — occupy Books I., II., and V. The remaining five books cover the more important problems of economic policy — money and banking, foreign trade, labor problems, problems of economic organization (railway problems, trusts, socialism), and taxation. The discussion often ranges beyond the strict limits indicated by these captions, and in the end covers pretty nearly all of the economic field in which there is anything like generally accepted conclusions.

Professor Taussig is one of those economists who believe in the essential soundness of the classical system of economics. Accordingly no one will be surprised to find that his theory of value is practically that of Mill, with some concessions to a more recent terminology. His theory of money is also constructed on the classical model. The discussion begins with a bald statement of the quantity theory, followed by some two hundred pages of the qualifications necessary to adapt the theory to the facts of life. Despite all the qualifications, however, the original quantity theory of money remains as the governing principle in the field of price changes. The theory of international trade presented by Professor Taussig is also classical in outline. The argument for free trade here given is based upon the theory of comparative costs: it is fortified, however, by the results of much concrete investigation in this field, in which Professor Taussig is acknowledged master.

The author's theory of distribution is classical in its emphasis upon the relation to the rate of wages of the forces governing the increase in population. It is also strictly classical in its conception of the nature of rent. A departure from the older political economy appears in the explanation of interest, which is described as originating in men's undervaluation in the present of goods that are designed for future use. What is perhaps most classical in Professor Taussig's theory is a certain ruthlessness of

logic, a disregard for consequences of a revolutionary character that might be deduced from it. Other economists have displayed great ingenuity in arguing that property incomes are not deductions from the product of labor, but are fundamentally the product of the material instruments of production themselves. Professor Taussig rejects this view without serious discussion. Labor he regards as the sole source of income. As wages, the laborer can get only his marginal product — what labor employed on the poorest lands and in the poorest mines in use actually adds to production. Thus a first deduction from the product of labor consists in rents, royalties, and other differential gains. Even the rewards of superior management are to be regarded as the product of the labor subject to management, if we are to construe strictly some of the passages in Professor Taussig's chapters on business profit (cf., Vol. II., p. 172). And since, under modern conditions, what the laborer produces is rarely fit for his own consumption, but must undergo further elaboration, be transported and warehoused until wanted, the laborer must receive, not his marginal product, but a price for it, advanced by the capitalist. This price is not the price of the product when ready for consumption; it is that price, less the capitalist's discount. Thus interest appears to be a second deduction from the product of labor; and wages, so far from being the whole product of labor, are at most only the discounted marginal product.

Such a theory of distribution might appear to serve as a basis for an attack upon property incomes. No such attack is contemplated by Professor Taussig, who seeks justification of concrete incomes not in the abstract principles of productivity but in broad considerations of social utility. Interest, rents, and profits are defended on the ground that such incomes must exist if society is to be adequately supplied with capital, if its natural resources are to be properly utilized, if men are to assume the risks attendant upon the introduction of new processes. Professor Taussig recognizes that the existence of such incomes makes for serious inequalities among men — a prolific source of discontent and disorder. In so far their tendency is evil. He believes that some mitigation of existing inequalities is possible through a development of popular education with consequent equalization of opportunity, and through assumption by the State of the duty of relieving some of the most serious hardships that now weigh upon the poor — the hopeless destitution of old age, the miseries re-

sulting from industrial accidents and protracted illness. A quickened sense of obligation on the part of the rich may also assist in mitigating the evils of inequality. The author does not, however, anticipate radical changes in the near future. "The main features of the existing distribution of wealth are likely to persist for an indefinite period in the future: shorn, indeed, at either end, of the extremes of abject poverty and endless riches, but still with rich and poor, leisure class and well-to-do class and working class, social stratification and the heaven of social ambition." (Vol. II., p. 256.)

A consideration of Professor Taussig's theory of distribution leads naturally to an inference as to his attitude toward the labor movement. If wages are at most the "discounted marginal product of labor," how much chance is there that organized labor will succeed in its ultimate object of directing a greater and greater share of the social income stream toward itself? This question is answered by the author in Book VI., under the caption "The Problems of Labor." In his view, all that organized labor can do is to secure for labor its full discounted marginal product. It can do nothing to change the basis of distribution. This doctrine of the limited efficacy of labor organization is taught, to be sure, by practically the whole body of economic theorists who are of classical antecedents. Its validity is vigorously denied by the leaders of the labor movement and by many of the scientific students of the labor problem. One who accepts it will almost inevitably display a certain hostility toward organized labor, or at least impatience with its aims and methods. He is likely to look upon trade union exclusiveness as vulgar monopoly; restraints imposed by the unions upon their members and upon employers he is apt to regard as a form of tyranny. Such practices of trade unions as lead to violence and the destruction of property will receive from him the more vigorous condemnation because he regards the end toward which they are directed as an unattainable one. In this view the general public is forced to suffer all manner of inconvenience and injury while trade unions are trying out unlawful means to gain what the constitution of society makes it impossible for them to gain. Professor Taussig, to be sure, endeavors to maintain a sympathetic attitude toward trade unionism, and justifies himself in this by placing a great deal of emphasis upon the potency of the union to remove the minor disabilities under which the workers labor — weakness in bargaining with large employers,

etc. In the reviewer's opinion, this justification of trade unionism is inadequate. The gains do not appear to be commensurate with the costs, if we accept Professor Taussig's general doctrine.

Are we compelled to accept this doctrine? Not by any argument presented by the author. When a body of workers gains control of a field of employment and forces up their own wages, this will no doubt be in part at the expense of other workers. If the textile workers secure a general advance in wages, a readjustment of textile prices will follow, — laborers in general will pay more for their clothes. There are also losses to laborers excluded from a unionized industry — and exclusion of some applicants for admission is inevitable, if wages are to be kept above the average. Possibly other losses to labor must be added to these, before we can strike a just balance of the advantages and disadvantages of an advance in wages restricted to a single industry. The point here made is, that Professor Taussig does not attempt to strike any such balance. He arrives at a conclusion of great practical significance without giving the reader an insight into the reasons upon which that conclusion is based. For this omission there are, to be sure, many precedents in the works of other economists who defend a similar position. And the reason is the same. To establish the point scientifically would require an extremely laborious structure of mathematical analysis that could hardly find place in a book of this kind. And, since the analysis has never been made, it is possible that if it were worked out, it would support another conclusion.

Professor Taussig's attitude toward socialism is a generous one. Men who know little of the character of the advocates of socialism are prone to assume that they are inspired as a rule by envy. Professor Taussig asserts that brotherly love, rather than envy, underlies the socialistic movement. Most of the stock arguments against socialism he dismisses as almost too trivial for consideration. His own criticism of socialism is that it underestimates the difficulty of checking excessive increase of population in a State in which responsibility for the child rests with the State instead of with the parents; the difficulty of securing systematic effort in the performance of the routine tasks that will always make up the greater part of the world's work; and the difficulty of insuring progress in industry when the rewards given under the present system for invention and for the assumption of the risks inseparable from the introduction of

inventions are withdrawn. Professor Taussig sees no justification for the view that production in its existing state is sufficiently effective to secure a maximum of social welfare. The annual production of wealth, even in the United States, is less than \$1,000 per family. We must do much better than that before we can regard the problems of production as solved. Private enterprise finds at every hand problems of production to solve; accordingly it is far too early to talk of supplanting it by the relatively unprogressive forms of State activity.

But a system of private enterprise cannot, in Professor Taussig's opinion, result in the greatest social good unless it is subject to effective State regulation. This is especially true in the case of monopolistic industries. The so-called public service industries, practically all persons now admit, must either be regulated with respect to charges and character of service, or must be owned by the State. For the present, the author holds private ownership and public supervision to be practically best, in the United States at least. He contemplates for the future an increasing range of publicly-owned industries; and expresses hearty approval of the experiments in public ownership now under way in the lesser American cities. He is less disposed to approve of similar experiments in the great cities, where the political situation presents problems of far greater complexity.

With respect to the trust question, Professor Taussig's position may be characterized as somewhat more advanced than that of most of his contemporaries. His practical programme includes the establishment of direct federal control over all corporations doing an interstate business, enforced publicity as to the important details of corporate business, control of capitalization, and perhaps eventually of profits and of prices.

Sufficient evidence has been given in the preceding paragraphs to indicate Professor Taussig's point of view—a point of view fairly representative of that of the general body of his profession. Professor Taussig would be characterized, in the political phraseology of the day, as a Progressive. He accepts the existing economic system as fundamentally sound,—an efficient system, which promotes not merely material progress, but the development of wholesome character in the great majority. At the same time, the system is full of evils, some of them inherent, but most of them eradicable if men would but take thought.

ALVIN S. JOHNSON.

THE DOMAIN OF PSYCHOLOGY.*

The transformation of interest in psychological problems, the wide range of theory and practice which they have assumed, and the general awakening to the importance of the field of mind, make timely a topographical survey of this domain, indicating the contours of trends and interests while yet free of encumbering details. Such a survey is available in a peculiarly attractive form in the published lectures delivered by Professor J. R. Angell last year, as the first course upon the Spencer foundation in psychology established at Union College.

Professor Angell has chosen to divide the field according to dominant problems and the methods developed for their pursuit. In addition he has held in mind critically though hopefully the practical applications of psychological doctrine to the art of living, which these various types of investigation yield. The first lecture, upon General Psychology, sets forth the professional and technical interest which supports the psychologist in his attempt to analyze the basal processes of the mental operations. Here the bent of the analyst and of the practitioner lie somewhat apart,—a divergence of purpose as well as of route. The discussion serves to remove the difficulty experienced by the layman in comprehending the magnified proportion which analytic problems occupy in the professional mind. This difficulty is but a phase of the inevitable discrepancy between research and application. It implies on the part of the public a confidence in the judgment of the expert and in that wisdom born of scholarship, that is liable to develop an excessive scholastic absorption in self-made theories. Modern psychology is fortunate in finding salvation from the danger of the narrow interest that for centuries determined its lines of advance, through the mutual interactions of the several sciences dealing with life expressed in the vitalizing power of evolutionary principles. None the less, each science is entitled to the development of its own technique and to an intensive absorption in and basal elaboration of processes which must be interpreted and dissected as well as appreciated and applied.

The second lecture is devoted to Physiopsychology, and sets forth the commanding import of the nervous system as the conditioning instrument of the mental functions, of the manner in which the scope and quality of the senses and muscles, as inlets and outlets of the mind,

* CHAPTERS FROM MODERN PSYCHOLOGY. By James Rowland Angell. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

condition the type and efficiency of the mental life. More specifically the third lecture pursues the problem of Experimental Psychology, partly in an historical *aperçu*, by showing how one after another of the mental procedures has yielded to experimental ingenuity, to the control that apparatus and set conditions afford, while yet subject to the commanding condition of the supreme instrument of research—the mind of the observer as well as the mind of the subject. Here lie the most distinctive relations differentiating psychology from other sciences; for however expert the instrument of research, the mind with its limitations is at once the subject and the object of investigation. The conquest of the experimental field requires patience and technical analysis, as well as common sense,—a perspective easily spoiled by crudity of design and execution. The peculiar idol of psychology may prove to be a love of figures and of the niceties of experiment for their own sake, and a consequent neglect of the inspiration which alone gives enduring value,—that of the understanding of the problems as dominant and of the method as subservient to the ends which these impose.

At this point the field subdivides with reference to observation and practical application. One phase of this service is indicated by the word "clinical." Abnormal Psychology suggests the meeting place of the practitioner who regards mental health as essential as bodily health, but whose acquaintance with the vagaries of the mind gone wrong is not quite adequate to the comprehension of the lesser variations, the study of which forms the specific field of the psychology of the abnormal. From dreams to hypnotism; from the action of drugs to divided and disorganized personalities; from the belief in unusual mental powers that have accompanied the development of the human race from ancient to modern times to their scientific interpretation; in brief, from the normal relations and uses of mental trends to their most abnormal manifestations, whether in genius or insanity;—all these transitions suggest the widening of the field, an extension of interest, and an expansion of prospect which together contribute an enlarged insight and a comprehensive addition to the field of mind.

Individual and Applied Psychology set forth how these several aspects of the mind are concretely present in the only data that nature supplies, namely, the individual mind with individual endowments, set to a particular purpose

and educated and developed to the uses of life. Here a caution is indispensable. The wisdom of practice is ever to be guided by the insight conferred by theory. Charlatanism in the field of mind has always flourished, and short-circuits to learning and the command of human resources are as misleading in modern as in ancient guise. It is true that the complications of our busy life have brought forward in sharp outline such special problems as the appeal of advertising and the more detailed analysis of the processes which education uses for the maturing of mental powers.

Social and Racial Psychology represent what in some respects is the dominant interest of the day. The socialization of impulses which are as ancient as the race, but which modern society is putting to new uses, has imposed on psychology a reconstruction of many of its fundamental attitudes and as well has vitalized the older problems, making it necessary for the psychologist of to-day to be a man of the world rather than or in addition to being a man of the study and the laboratory. The racial aspects of mind set the older conditions imposed by nature in the differentiation of species in contrast with the social demands of civilized life, which the diverse ends and means of social organization have introduced. This interest imparts to the psychological manifestations of humanity an historical interpretation. It gives a valuable cumulative sense of the fact that history is but a record of mind applied by human ideals to the accomplishment of formulated purposes.

Man is not the only representative of the mental kingdom—indeed, in the same sense in which he who knows but one language knows none is it true that the human mind has only a limited and foreshortened perspective of the range of mental phenomena, unless there be added to this equipment an appreciation of what mind has done for the animal kingdom. Once more popular impression and exact study diverge in interest and result. Animal Psychology is valuable no less in reflecting the restrictions to which the march of human endowment has been subject, as in contributing to the comparative point of view which has proved of such large advantage in other fields. The problem presents an example of the general difficulty of reducing to exact form the processes that underlie expressions manifest enough in their general bearing but quite concealing their own procedure. In no field has there been such a peculiar

temptation to interpret results by the acquired and inherent human prejudices as in the understanding of animal behavior. "Nature faking" in the biological sense is quite secondary in importance to the misconstruction of what is implied psychologically in animal conduct. This leads naturally to Professor Angell's concluding lecture on General Genetic Principles in Psychology, which presents the field of endowment as well as of achievement in stages of evolution as well as of accomplishment, and makes it obligatory upon psychologists to trace momentous effects back to small beginnings. To differentiate between instinct and reason; to observe community of purpose and process despite contrast of personality and expression; and in the individual as well as in the social field to observe how largely and how limitedly nature provides for the psychological vantage of men,—all contribute to the perplexities of the genetic psychologist. The concentration of interest in the evolution of the child to the full stature of adult mentality purposely dominates, but its study profits by comparison with other phases and stages of evolutionary progress.

It is important that such judicial surveys of general domains of knowledge should from time to time be made. They serve to keep the intelligent layman in touch with the advance that occupies the scholar, and provide a rational basis of appreciation of what may be properly expected of professional pursuit. All sciences are subject to the benefit as well as the loss of encouragement that influence human action; and to keep psychology vital requires some general appreciation of its purposes and methods. In thus providing the basis of appreciation this volume may be recommended as performing a worthy service in a worthy manner. Naturally the perspective of such a survey will vary with the interests and the appraisals of the surveyor. Professor Angell is at once critical and catholic. If the obligations which he has imposed upon himself to keep well within the field of the ascertained, to present both sides of all disputed points, and to make no excessive drafts on the attention of his audience, have here and there operated against the decisiveness of his statements and the appeal of his presentations, he has at least the excuse that the temporal conditions of the lecture-room are less favorable than the more studious attitude of the reader. As a survey of the psychological domain, Professor Angell's latest volume will immediately assume the favored place which its conspicuous merits warrant.

JOSEPH JASTROW.

RECENT ENGLISH CRITICISM OF POETRY.*

It has wellnigh come about, as Carlyle remarked, that "the Creation of a World is little more mysterious than the cooking of a dumpling"; but the time has not yet arrived when men may look upon Poetry, the creation of an immaterial world, with as much certainty and as little abashment. The note of wonder that Wordsworth and Coleridge brought into the criticism of poetry has not yet given signs of surrender to pedantry and formalism; and the religious attitude toward poetry, synonymous, to Arnold, with "The Study of Poetry,"—poetry as a consolation and an interpretation of the perplexities of life,—has allied itself with the attitude of wonder.

In the lectures on poetry given by the twenty-fourth Professor of Poetry at Oxford, this attitude of wonder has almost, if not quite, gone to seed. Beginning with an excellent characterization of the formal and technical aspect of poetry as "patterned language" or "rhythm in verses," and insisting, as Mr. Bradley had insisted, that form and substance are indissoluble, Mr. Mackail proceeds to seek an analogous definition of poetry as an imaginative expression of life. Milton's description of a true poem as "a composition and pattern of the best and honourable things" is apparently behind the analogy drawn by Mr. Mackail. "Just as the technical art of poetry consists in making patterns out of language, so the vital function of poetry consists in making patterns out of life." "These patterns," he goes on, "are latent and implicit; poetry reveals, and in a quite real sense, creates them. . . . This it does by virtue of imagination, by the potency of the shaping spirit." Clearly, Mr. Mackail's definition is not to be frowned upon; properly interpreted and elaborated, it would be both sound and fruitful. But unfortunately the author of the not unilluminating "Springs of Helicon" has descended to a type of criticism that one is tempted to call jugglery. By what intellectual and emotional processes he reached his conclusions it would be difficult to say—they scarcely appear in these essays. Ordinarily he treats his ideas as pretty toys, to be displayed with a childish triumph of ownership. His "function of life" and "pattern of life" he repeats till one is distraught. Arnold, it is true, had the vice of inordinate

* LECTURES ON POETRY. By J. W. Mackail. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

POETS AND POETRY. Being Articles Reprinted from the Literary Supplement of "The Times" (London). By John Bailey. New York: Oxford University Press.

repetition of phrase, but with a difference: when one objects to Arnold's repetitions, a technical matter of style is involved; when one winces at Mr. Mackail's repetitions, it is because so little seems to lie behind them. The sense of wonder and religious elevation that poetry surely evokes in Mr. Mackail becomes, in his criticism, too often an uninspired trifling with incalculably great things. Is it possible that so staunch a follower of Rossetti and Swinburne, braced with the robust All's-well doctrines of Browning, is on the verge of a disillusionment? Or is it simply a matter of lapsing into impotence?

It may be that Mr. Mackail's scientific interests are at the root of this trifling and ineffectualness. Everything, he says somewhere, is in a state of flux. The notion of a hostility between science and poetry is baseless; and then he re-defines poetry as "the projection on a visible plane of a vast and exceedingly complex mass of poetical tendencies and potentialities." One of his lectures, "The Progress of Poetry," is a deliberate application of evolutionary ideas to poetry; the title is suggested by Gray, the lecture itself by Darwinian science. The progress of poetry is not necessarily one toward perfection; like "all other vital functions" poetry must have movement, and, like history, never repeats itself. We may study the movements of the past, as the historian does, but can say nothing of the future. Incidentally, Mr. Mackail points to the exuberance of minor poetry as an instance of "the enormous wastefulness of Nature," uses in combination such terms as demand and supply, and shows an ominous familiarity with "the most recent physical doctrine,"—a treatise by Sir Oliver Lodge on the Ether of Space. As a consequence, it may be, of this influence, his style sinks at times to what Carlyle would surely have called a base lingo:

"Poetry, like life, is always beginning afresh. In all the embodiments of itself through which it passes it is mixed with matter. To that matter it gives life; by its incorporation in that matter it makes its own life visible and sensible. But the matter tends to encroach upon the vital spirit which informs it; poetry becomes encumbered by its own creations. It has to shake itself free from them, volatilise for a new condensation."

This, then, is the style and habit of thought that proceeds from the combination of Coleridgean wonder with scientific study; or, to adopt Mr. Mackail's manner of language, this is the seed that results from the fertilization of the pistillate flower of modern romanticism by the pollen of evolutionary science.

One is compelled to admit, on completing a reading of Mr. Mackail's latest work, as Mr.

John Bailey reluctantly admitted of the lecture placed last in the volume, that "there is not, to tell the truth, a very great deal in it." Yet certain and not slight reservations must be made. The discussion of Arabian poetry is in many respects excellent; the lecture on Shakespeare's sonnets is eminently worth while, rebuking as it does the assertions of those who find in the sonnets a history of Shakespeare's life and those who label them ingenious literary exercises. Still more worth while is the lecture on Virgil and Virgilianism, which is at the same time entirely readable and scholarly, and which presents a very acceptable solution to the problem of the *Culex*. And indeed throughout the volume one will come upon passages in which erudition is blended refreshingly with literary felicity and that tone of urbanity which Arnold may almost be said to have introduced into English literary criticism. These things one will find in Mr. Mackail's latest volume, and they are not to be set aside lightly, however deficient that volume may be in the higher qualities of criticism.

Mr. John Bailey's book is a collection of reviews reprinted from the literary supplement of the London "Times,"—twenty-two reviews, on subjects ranging from Chaucer to Meredith, in a volume of only two hundred pages. In the nature of the case the result is somewhat fragmentary; but Mr. Bailey brings to his task a responsive gusto and a degree of thoughtfulness, together with a conciseness of expression, that go far to make the book not only readable but profitable. For him poetry is a radiance of light illuminating all existence; and criticism is another kind of radiance of light, the purpose of which is to illuminate poetry. Whatever one may think of this view of criticism, one must at least grant that Mr. Bailey frequently accomplishes his purpose. He "surrenders" himself—to use his own word—to wellnigh every poet that he discusses, acts the spy diligently, and reports in terse language what he has learned. He has the same charity for Shelley as for Dr. Johnson, yet without the open-mouthed and often empty-mouthed admiration of not a few modern critics. In the course of his sympathetic and thoughtful chatting, he says many good things, condenses aptly impressions that we all had vaguely, and moves with ease as well as reverence in the domains of high poetry. That he is always sound is not to be expected; in his judgment Wordsworth and Pater are both true Platonists, despite their predilection for revery and for intuition not based on reason, and Wordsworth (whose lesser half was Rous-

seau) is "less like Rousseau than any man who ever lived." In general, however, Mr. Bailey's clear and sober thinking and really large fund of information enable him to spend his sympathy with discretion. The following, from "Scott's Poetry," is typical:

"It is a poetry that uses its eyes but not its mind. It asks no questions and belongs very emphatically to the age before responsibility for the universe was invented. It is an external poetry, enjoying its own motion, dancing with youth and joy in the open air and the animal pleasure of being alive. Obviously it loses much by being only that; but after all it is fair to remember how much it gains by being that. Here is a poetry which is not doggerel, and which yet sticks in the memory of a schoolboy, a boatman, or a private of the Guards, as nothing else but doggerel would. Here is the language of a scholar and a gentleman, the eye of a poet, the ear of no mean master of the art of metre, and the result is what a soldier can march to and a child understand. That is no mean achievement; it is what no one since Scott has achieved."

But no sooner does the author get under way, than he must turn to another phase of his subject, with a journalistic "There is one other thing" that disappoints while it stimulates.

NORMAN FOERSTER.

SOME NEW STUDIES OF NAPOLEON.*

The remark is often made, with every appearance of conviction, that in history general conditions of society or processes of change are more significant than the deeds of individual men, however great their genius. But the matter would evidently be decided the other way on a referendum. Biography is still the historical "best seller." There is no break in the succession of studies of that most notable of all modern geniuses, Napoleon. Indeed, with the new year began the publication in Paris of an important historical review having his career and his influence upon the nineteenth century as the principal theme, and bearing the title *Revue des Etudes Napoléoniennes*.

It seems singular that we should have two translations of Fournier's *Life of Napoleon*.

* NAPOLEON I. A Biography. By August Fournier. Translated by A. E. Adams. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON. By Arthur Hassall. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

NAPOLEON AND HIS CORONATION. By Frédéric Masson. Translated by Frederic Cobb. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

NAPOLEON AND KING MURAT. By Albert Espitalier. Translated by J. Lewis May. Illustrated. New York: John Lane Co.

WITH NAPOLEON AT WATERLOO, and Other Papers. By the late Edward Bruce Low. Edited by MacKenzie MacBride. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

The explanation is that Professor Fournier published his first edition about twenty years ago, and a translation was undertaken by the late Professor E. G. Bourne. The work was delayed, and appeared finally only a few months before Fournier began to publish a revised edition. Changes in this revised edition, completed in 1906, and including new matter amounting to about a ninth of the whole, have given occasion for a second translation, issued in two volumes, instead of one as before. The student of Napoleonic affairs would welcome this translation unreservedly had not the translator taken unexplained liberties, omitting or abridging many of Fournier's notes and venturing in a few instances to alter statements of the text.

Professor Fournier is regarded as one of the most authoritative writers on the Napoleonic period. As Rose has drawn especially from the papers in the British Record Office, and Sorel from the French archives, so Fournier has made a large use of the archives at Vienna. His work is distinguished by a commendable absence of rhetoric, and by definiteness in statements of fact. From his treatment it is easy to grasp the distinction between the French empire and that "Grand Empire" which came into existence after Austerlitz. As might be expected of an Austrian, he gives a more sympathetic and intelligible presentation of Austrian diplomacy in the critical months from December 1812 to April 1814. He does not credit Metternich with that Machiavellian shrewdness which Metternich was not averse to ascribing to himself, and which hostile critics have unhesitatingly ascribed to him. Fournier believes that Metternich's policy was dictated by the perception of Austria's weakness, by a desire to recover territories of which Napoleon had despoiled her, and by fears that if he demanded too much all would be lost or rival states would gain undue advantages.

Fournier gives little space to subtle analyses of Napoleon's character. The reader is left to make his own generalizations. Occasionally, however, the author states frankly his conception of the man and his significance. Writing of Napoleon's warlike policy in 1802, he says that had Napoleon been a Frenchman "he would have rested content to see France play a leading part among the powers of Europe; but neither his patriotism nor his ambition were French. Corsica had disowned him, and henceforth his ambition lacked the wholesome restraint of national boundaries, and had become a thing at once gigantic, embracing the whole world in its sweep, and infinitely paltry — the selfish greed

of an individual." But Professor Fournier believes that while striving apparently to carry out his own purposes Napoleon derived his real force from being an unconscious instrument of "that civilization of humanity at which the intellectual forces had been laboring for centuries," and which was introducing a higher social order.

Mr. Arthur Hassall also treats Napoleon's whole career, but in a summary fashion. He has attempted to solve the baffling problem of explaining the principal facts of his biography in seventy-five thousand words. This demands, above all, definiteness and brevity of statement. Mr. Hassall has the fault of alluding to facts rather than stating them. He is repetitious, and interjects irrelevant reflections. The consequences of the battle of Austerlitz are stated in substantially the same language four times within eleven pages. This is not a typical case, but it shows that the task of organizing the material within narrow compass has not been accomplished.

The books of Masson and Espitalier treat special events or phases of Napoleon's career: the first, the reasons for and manner of his coronation; the second, his relations with Murat from 1808 to 1814. What Fournier sums up in eighteen lines, Espitalier explains in five hundred pages. Fournier gives a page and a half to Masson's subject. This does not imply that either Espitalier or Masson have wasted space by descending into unnecessary details; it illustrates the fact that even a two or three volume biography of Napoleon must leave many interesting features of his career almost untouched.

The interest of M. Masson's book is derived from the minuteness of his information in regard to all the details of Napoleon's coronation and the careful preparations for it. His opinion as to whether Napoleon gained or lost by the transaction is of secondary importance, because this matter has been discussed many times; but the preparations for the coronation have never found so painstaking a chronicler. The problems connected with the ceremony were so intricate that four different editions were prepared of the "Extract from the Ceremonial Relating to the Consecration of their Imperial Majesties." The forms chosen were selected in part from the old French ceremonial and the Roman service-book. To these were added new prayers and some ceremonies unknown to either Reims or Rome. All questions of ceremonial were gone over with the Pope before the day of coronation. Contrary to the traditional story, which

Fournier repeats in a mild form, it was expressly provided in the official order of service that the Emperor "will ascend to the altar, take the crown, place it on his head, and, taking that of the Empress in his hands, will crown her." At every stage of the preparations, says M. Masson, Napoleon took an intense interest, and "refined and added, and demanded more pomp, pageantry, and actors." The cost of the whole was about twenty million francs. In an appendix are the official descriptions of the costumes with itemized statements of expense. One thing M. Masson does not venture to explain — the reasons which moved Napoleon to crown Josephine, contrary to the precedents of four centuries, during which only one French queen, Marie de Medici, had been crowned. Why should he flout public opinion by calling such attention to a woman whose history could not adorn pinnacles of glory? "Why? Doubtless because he had no sense of humor. He calmly did what no Parisian, no European, would have dared. It was enough that the woman was pleasing to him, and that he had chosen her."

While M. Espitalier gives an account of Murat's relations to Napoleon from the time Napoleon made him king of Naples, the theme of the volume is the defection of Murat completed by the treaty of January 11, 1814. All the way through, M. Espitalier's work is based on a careful study of the documents. Through the researches of Commandant Weil, a mass of material on Murat has been recently published; but M. Espitalier has supplemented this by his own researches. In the earlier chapters he seems to display towards Murat a captious spirit, finding it strange that he desired to be a real monarch and was not content to remain a faithful viceroy of Napoleon. Some things may be alleged in excuse of this innkeeper's son, the most glorious cavalier among all Napoleon's generals. Since his marriage to Caroline Bonaparte in 1800 he had been trained in a school of parvenus, and naturally concluded that he had a claim to share in the prodigious fortunes of the family. What wonder that patience and modesty were not among his merits? M. Espitalier says, however, that it was a traitress, rather than a traitor, who was responsible for the January treaty, and that this person was Caroline Bonaparte. The defeat at Leipsic, which he had witnessed, caused Murat to listen to overtures from Metternich; but Caroline did not wait for news from that fatal field before she concluded to open negotiations with Austria. The event showed that Murat was not content

with the guarantee of his crown which Metternich was ready to give, and that he hoped to force Austria to give him at least all Italy south of the Po. The way he played his game, trying to hoodwink both the Austrians and Napoleon, was shameless; but the reason for it was the weakness of his position quite as much as the crookedness of his character. To attempt to force the hand of a power of the first class, when he had an army of less than thirty thousand, was sheer folly. Metternich easily outmanœuvred him, and the result was the treaty in which his treachery to his brother-in-law stood revealed. The terms of the treaty were a bitter disappointment, for he was promised only territory sufficient to add four hundred thousand subjects.

Another Napoleonic volume, edited by Mr. MacKenzie MacBride, includes papers on Waterloo and on the Peninsular campaigns. One of the diaries also gives an account of English campaigning in Egypt in 1799. The miscellaneous character of the collection is shown by the inclusion of Sergeant Dickson's account of the charge of the Scots Greys, told forty years afterwards over the cups at a coffee-house. The diaries of Sergeant Nicol and of Sergeant Robertson are more interesting, and portray life in the army from the point of view of the soldier. The editor of the volume takes the complacent British view that Napoleon's successes are to be accounted for by the fact that neither he nor his officers were pitted against British generals until the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns. Napoleon's "conventional methods of warfare were good enough for the Russian peasants or the Portuguese and Spaniards."

HENRY E. BOURNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

The surgeon and his place in modern society. The creation of sound public opinion on many important social phases of the surgical profession is the underlying motive of Dr. C. W. Saleeby's latest work, "Surgery and Society: A Tribute to Listerism" (Moffat, Yard & Co.). The author is abundantly qualified to deal with this subject because of his own medical training and experience. He wields a facile and wonted pen in his presentation of the state of surgical practice—it can scarcely be designated science—prior to the discovery of anæsthesia and of antiseptic as well as aseptic surgery. Against this foil of horror, pain, gangrene, and frightful mortality in military and maternity hospitals, the epoch-making achievements of Lord Lister are portrayed in their true relation. Incidentally the antivivisectionist is revealed in the role of obstructor of

medical and social progress. High tribute is paid to the noble and merciful ideal which inspires this propaganda, but the reader will not be blinded to the scientific and social consequences which flow from this idealistic but misdirected zeal for the immediate welfare of a few of the countless animals which man turns to higher uses. The relation of alcohol and alcoholism to surgery, the obstacles it raises to anæsthesia, the reduction in powers of resistance to germs and of recuperative capacity attendant upon the use of this—what the author calls a protoplasmic—poison, are set forth in no equivocal terms. The present status of the surgeon in society as related to the general practitioner, to the hospital, to the charity clinic, to the wealthy client, and to the less fortunate patient of moderate means who does not deign to accept charity and can ill afford a year's income as a fee, is fully discussed, and a solution of the social and professional problems which these relationships create our sanguine author foresees in the growing socialization of the surgeon's profession. The freer use of the hospital by all classes, especially under the encouragement of the Government Insurance Act, and the prompt resort to the knife as a means of prevention of disease and social deterioration, portend a wider and more effective service for this noble profession, unless perchance the future growth of Listerism—in other words, of our control of disease germs by preventive methods—shall rob even the surgeon's knife of its task.

Memories and musings of an Irish author.

As the first of a trilogy entitled "Hail and Farewell," Mr. George Moore's "Ave" makes its appearance with a prefatory note by the publishers of the American edition (Appleton) explaining that the English reviewers of the book have done it an injustice in treating it as a mere volume of reminiscences. The author, we are assured, "has rather tried to produce something quite different. His intentions were to take a certain amount of material and to model it just as he would do in a novel. The people in his book are not personalities; they are types of human characters. Edward Martyn, for instance, is, in Mr. Moore's own words, 'as typical of Ireland as Sancho Panza is of Spain.' . . . Yeats is not only the man who has gone to America to explain the Abbey Theatre to the American people; he is the typical literary fop. Gill as he appears in the first volume represents the posthumous intelligence—or should I say the disembodied intelligence which Catholic superstitions create.' A philosophy is indicated between the lines if the interviewer cares to read between the lines. This philosophy will transpire in the volume entitled 'Salve' which is to follow." The final volume of this autobiographic-philosophic trilogy is to be called "Vale." There is much curious observation and reflection in the work, and excellent character-painting occurs in abundance. Mr. Moore's readers do not need to be told that his peculiarities of style, his conceptions of literary art, give their

unmistakable character to these pages. Occasional details that one need not be unduly squeamish to regard as unornamental and inartistic are rendered with frank distinctness. Probably the book will for this reason appeal to many with all the more force, while others will inevitably be repelled. At any rate, it is not a commonplace production, even though it does incidentally treat of some commonplace things. Others that are not commonplace are there in plenty.

A great architectural etcher.

The poetry of ruins, especially in the ruins of ancient Rome, is something now so universally conceded that probably few persons realize how really modern is this attitude of mind; still fewer realize how much it is due to the insight of one man—Giovanni Battista Piranesi. For centuries, the *débris* of antique art in Italy had lain half submerged, dismissed from the care of men and abolished from their recollections. In company with Winckelmann, it was Piranesi who helped to drag them, as it were, to the light once more; and he lent his etcher's needle to bring about an extension of the knowledge of the beautiful to that heritage of art which the world owned but had overlooked. People awoke, recognized, admired, and wondered how blind they and their forefathers had been, and proceeded to rediscover architecture in Italy. A century and a half has passed since his best work appeared, and Mr. Arthur Samuel, in a book called "Piranesi" (Scribner), justly considers that the time is ripe to rediscover this neglected artist and to give him the credit that he really deserves. In that category, he places not only his influence on the art of etching, but also on archaeology, on the architecture and decoration associated with the names of the brothers Adam, and on the furniture designs of Chippendale, Sheraton, and their successors. Piranesi was one of those fortunate men who have appeared at the juncture when their skill and individuality afford the greatest service. Architectural etching culminated with him. His successors are all able to reproduce more or less of his characteristics, but up to the present they have suggested no improvement or further development of the art as he left it. In English furniture, many splendid examples now called by various other names might be classed more truly as "Piranesi furniture." It was the admiration inspired by the publication of his Roman etchings that checked the tendency among English furniture-makers to slip away towards the rococo. The points to be noted in what may be called a piece of "Piranesi furniture" are as follows: a noble simplicity of outline, but treated in such a way as to be entirely English in character; carved mouldings similar to those on classic stone work; a suggestion of Renaissance feeling or inspiration lending lightness, color, and saliency to the whole, in places where a piece made from Chippendale's designs would be found heavy, dull, and uninteresting. The man Piranesi is shown in Mr. Samuel's pages to be quite as interesting as the artist, recalling Benvenuto Cellini in his fiery

and impetuous character. The etchings, of which twenty-five double-page plates serve as illustrations, do not lose in charm as much as one would expect from their great reduction in size, and the volume as a whole is one to justify the biographer's claim that Piranesi is of the utmost value to the architect of to-day, and particularly to the student of the early Renaissance.

Memories of the Civil War.

The author of "Sherman's March to the Sea," Major Samuel H. M. Byers, presents some of his war-time memories in a brisk and at times thrilling narrative to which, without explanation or apology, he has given the title of the popular Sienkiewicz romance, "With Fire and Sword." But, under whatever name, the book is well able to stand on its own merits. The author's eagerness for military adventure in those youthful days when volunteers were called for to defend the Union, his determination to be in the thick of every fight even though his duties as quartermaster sergeant compelled him to provide a substitute to perform those duties whenever the prospect of a battle lured him to the front, the fifteen months of awful prison life and of repeated attempts to escape, the circumstances attending his writing of his famous war ballad in prison, and his final recovery of freedom by a bold and artful stratagem—these and many other matters go to make up one of the best accounts of army experience that the Civil War has been instrumental in giving to the reading public. Major Byers gained the reward of his gallantry when Sherman made him a member of his staff and selected him to carry to Grant the first official report of the successful "march to the sea." It was as a corporal in Company B of the Fifth Iowa Infantry that the young patriot entered his country's service in 1861, and he saw some hot fighting under Grant in those early years of the war, being finally taken prisoner at Chattanooga and suffering the hardships of confinement in Libby Prison and afterward at Columbia, S.C. His regiment almost fought itself out of existence, being reduced by the fortunes of war from one thousand men to two hundred and twenty-three. These figures will show that the author's pages have no lack of stirring incidents and exciting scenes. A portrait of General Sherman and one of Major Byers illustrate the book. (Neale Publishing Co.)

The earlier history of California.

Few save specialists realize that for the writing of the history of the Pacific coast there exists a mass of material quite comparable with that from which the history of the Atlantic coast has been so voluminously and so minutely written. Workers within the field have been few, and the widely scattered and in some measure inaccessible sources of information have only begun to be exploited. A good many years ago Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft brought together a collection of upwards of one hundred and fifty volumes of documents pertaining to the history of the Far West in general. But even this remark-

able body of material, now the property of the University of California, is at no point exhaustive, and it remains for the student of virtually any aspect of Pacific coast history to delve in the archives of Madrid, Seville, and Mexico City (not to mention the Library of Congress and other American repositories), if he would compass the limits of his subject. A volume which is the fruit of thoroughgoing research of this character is "California under Spain and Mexico, 1535-1847" (Houghton), by Mr. Irving B. Richman. Beginning with the exploration of Alta (or Upper) California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542-43, Mr. Richman describes in detail the opening of California by the Spaniards, the establishment of the missions, the planting of political and social institutions, the growth of international rivalries, the movement for Californian independence, the Pacific coast phases of the war between the United States and Mexico, and the circumstances lying back of the acquisition of California by the United States. The book has been written almost entirely from manuscript sources, and the earlier portions of it largely from materials hitherto unused. The work has been done in a painstaking manner, and the product must be adjudged distinctly creditable to American historical scholarship. The text, besides being fortified by a hundred and fifty pages of closely-printed critical notes, is illuminated by a score of maps and charts, several of them never heretofore reproduced. It is of interest to note that with respect to the much disputed question of Captain John C. Fremont's complicity in the so-called Bear Flag revolt of June, 1846, Mr. Richman holds not merely, as do most writers, that the young engineer assisted in instigating the movement, but also that in doing so he was, as substantiated both by documents and by his own subsequent admission, deliberately disregarding the instructions of the Government.

A pragmatic outlook.

So much has philosophy been popularized by its treatment at the hands of the late Professor James that people who would never have thought of asking the old Pilatean question, "What is truth?" may now be heard every day asking, "What is pragmatism?" While pragmatism is, at the very least, two things—a method in philosophy and a view of reality, and as one philosophic writer has claimed to identify thirteen different "pragmatisms," a reply to the question might seem rather hopeless. It will not be hopeless, however, if the inquirers will refer to Professor David Starr Jordan's little book, "The Stability of Truth: A Discussion of Reality as Related to Thought and Action" (Holt). Dr. Jordan takes an eminently sane view of the world in which we live, and he presents that view with dignity and with a simplicity that will give him the largest possible audience for a book of serious character. "The purpose of this book," says its author, "is to set forth the doctrine that the final test of truth is found in trusting our lives to it. Truth is livable while

error is not, and the difference appears through the strain of the conduct of life. . . . Science . . . cannot grasp any truth in final or absolute completeness. But science may grasp certain relations of truth and certain phases of reality, and may state these in terms of previous human experience. Such versions or transcripts of reality are truth, and they represent actual verity as far as they go." One of the most interesting chapters in the book from a philosophic standpoint is that wherein Dr. Jordan shows that Monism, despite its loudly colored scientific garb, is nothing but poetry after all, and (one might add) rather indifferent poetry at that. Of lighter interest is the chapter on "Reality and Illusion," in which Dr. Jordan displays a comprehensive knowledge of all the illusions and delusions of this mad world, from clairvoyant methods of silver-mining to astral Atlantic transit of thoughts and bodies. The reader will lay down this book with admiration of its author's catholicity of spirit and (it is to be hoped) with agreement that "the life of action verifies and validates the world of realities,"—a declaration that is the gist of the pragmatic philosophy.

Fallacies of the democratic ideal.

M. Emile Faguet's latest volume bears the engaging title of "The Cult of Incompetence" (Dutton). Coming from a member of the French Academy, it has exerted a rather wide influence upon the philosophically minded of French politicians. Transferred to English, the treatment carries with it too strongly the oratorical flavor, and too constantly the attempt at clever expression. Viewed intimately the essay is concerned with the psychology of democracy; its basal position regards as inherent in the democratic expression the desire that its rulers be of the people and like the people, and for this end sacrifices all other benefits. The inevitable consequence of the resulting political government is incompetence, since the people having no competence for government yet democratically insist upon control of administration, of the judiciary, and of legislation. All this is traced back to a marked psychological trait of democracy that declines to recognize superiority of capacity or of any other type, and finds in treating as equal what really is not equal the satisfaction of personal self-assertion. M. Faguet treats this theme with more direct reference to philosophy and history than would be the case in the hands of an equally independent American thinker. The same radical question of the compatibility of democracy with efficiency is engaging serious students in France as in America; both point to the strong contrast between the efficiency of private corporations and the incompetence of political rule. The value of the book lies in taking the issue away from the political platform and back to the fundamental position of the philosophy and psychology of the political attitude, for this is the view that must ultimately prevail. Like the admirable analysis of Mr. Graham Wallas in his "Human Nature in Politics," this ap-

proach, though it has no appeal for the crowd and is likely to be disregarded by the politically ambitious, makes for statesmanship.

The life-story of a wizard of finance.

The greatest financier of our time, and, in the magnitude of his operations, of all time, is the hero of an engrossing narrative from the pen of Mr. Carl Hovey. "The Life Story of J. Pierpont Morgan" (Sturgis & Walton Co.) follows in some detail the rise of Mr. Morgan from his first inconspicuous place in his father's banking house to undisputed leadership in the world of finance. The personal and private aspect of the man barely appears, though the final chapter does attempt to present "the man himself" apart from his business interests. Full and interesting are the accounts of his achievements in building up and consolidating railroad systems, in financing the United States Steel Corporation, and in other large operations. In describing the underwriting of the immense steel corporation, the author rather puzzles one with some of his details. He makes eight thousand dollars to be twelve and one-half per cent of one hundred thousand—once explicitly, and twice by implication. But slips of this sort will show him to belong rather to the world of letters than to Wall Street and the world of finance, and thus may inspire greater confidence in his book as written impartially and from a sufficient distance to gain the proper perspective. In fact, he himself declares at the outset: "As for the book, let it be said at once that it was conceived and written independently by the author; there was never the least influence or dictation from without. The material was gathered because the subject was interesting and the opportunities lay close at hand." The portraits and other illustrations that embellish the text are appropriate and good, and the print is unusually clear and free from errors.

A wreck and a rescue in the Pacific.

As long ago as 1880 Dr. Edward Everett Hale, after reading his friend Mr. George H. Read's manuscript account of the wreck of the United States steamship "Saginaw" on a reef off Ocean Island in the Pacific, commended it highly, and took it home with him from Washington—perhaps to share his enjoyment with his family. Now, at last, a re-reading of his distinguished friend's words of praise has combined with the suggestions and advice of others to decide Mr. Read to offer his narrative, under the title "The Last Cruise of the Saginaw" (Houghton), to the book-reading public. The author was paymaster of the "Saginaw," which in its last cruise was engaged in carrying supplies to the Midway Islands, where the enlarging of a channel leading into the harbor was in progress. It was on her home voyage that the vessel, going out of her way to pick up any chance victims of shipwreck on Ocean Island, was herself wrecked on an outlying reef of that island. Luckily no lives were lost, but for nearly six months the ship's company had a grim fight for existence

on that low-lying spot of sandy desolation. How they economized their resources and eked out their rations with seal and albatross, how they tinkered up a condenser for supplying them with fresh water when rains were infrequent, how four of the men set out in the captain's gig for the Sandwich Islands a thousand miles away to summon aid, and how only one reached his destination alive—all this and much else is crammed into the terse diary account of the paymaster of the ill-fated vessel. Illustrations from drawings made at the time are given, and also photographs.

A neglected literary type.

The bane of our present-day investigation in the modern languages, it has been charged, is its medievalism. Nevertheless, it is safe to predict that the Middle Ages will continue to furnish much of the materials for our doctors' theses for some time to come; the field affords specific problems, and it has by no means been exhausted as yet. Among the neglected problems belonging peculiarly to this field is that of the history and influence of the so-called political prophecy, — a species of prophecy literary in form, but written, either ostensibly or actually, for political purposes. A painstaking study of this *genre* from the point of view of the British versions has recently been made by Dr. Rupert Taylor in his volume entitled "The Political Prophecy in England" (Columbia University Press). The author shows that the political prophecy first flourished in England in the twelfth century, having been introduced by Geoffrey of Monmouth, and that it attained its greatest vogue in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In the fifteenth century it fell into disfavor, and in Shakespeare's time it came to be a favorite subject of burlesque. The species had become extinct in Great Britain by the end of the seventeenth century. In the earlier versions the leading rôle is taken by the wizard Merlin; and in the later versions Thomas à Becket plays a prominent part. The type appears to have enjoyed a wide popularity, and exercised at one time, so Mr. Taylor thinks, considerable influence on political events.

BRIEFER MENTION.

The "Home University Library" of Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. is now extended, by the publication of several new issues, to about thirty volumes. The excellence of these little books, together with their low price, should bring them into many homes, to say nothing of the schools for whose purposes they are singularly well adapted. The most attractive of the new lot of titles are Mr. G. H. Mair's "English Literature," Professor Giles's "Civilization of China," Dr. William Barry's "The Papacy and Modern Times," and Professor Frederic L. Paxson's "The Civil War."

We have received several new volumes of "The Complete Works of Friedrich Nietzsche," issued, under the editorial charge of Dr. Oscar Levy, by the Macmillan Co. The volumes now at hand include "Early Greek Philosophy and Other Essays," translated by Mr. Maxi-

milian A. Mügge; the second part of "Human All-Too-Human," translated by Mr. Paul V. Cohn; "The Case of Wagner," to which the posthumous "We Philologists" is appended, translated by Mr. A. M. Ludovici and Mr. J. M. Kennedy; "The Dawn of Day," translated by Mr. J. M. Kennedy; and "The Twilight of the Idols," translated by Mr. A. M. Ludovici. These volumes are numbered, respectively, two, seven, eight, nine, and sixteen. Eighteen volumes are to be included in the complete set.

One is almost tempted to say that we get the most thorough studies of men and periods in English literature from the group of younger French scholars who have made our literature their chosen field of research. Dr. Floris Delattre is the latest of this company to make us his debtor, and his "Robert Herrick" (Paris: Alcan) is a monograph which for solid scholarship and sympathetic appreciation could not readily be matched by a work of English origin upon the subject. As a by-product of his labors in connection with Herrick, M. Delattre has also given us (in English) a treatise on "English Fairy Poetry from the Origins to the Seventeenth Century" (Frowde) — an interesting study of a fascinating subject, for which he has placed students of our literature deeply in his debt.

The "Viking Edition" of Ibsen, now published in handsome library form by the Messrs. Scribner, extends to thirteen volumes. The popular edition, as edited by Mr. William Archer, is here reproduced as to text, with the accessories of improved typography, fine paper, a dignified binding, and upwards of forty illustrations. The translations are the familiar ones fathered by Mr. Archer, excepting "Love's Comedy" and "Brand," which are given us (as before) in the remarkable poetical versions of Professor C. H. Herford. Eleven volumes of this edition contain the twenty-one dramatic works; the twelfth gives us the supplementary volume entitled "From Ibsen's Workshop"; the thirteenth reproduces Mr. Gosse's biography.

"Books for Boys and Girls" is the title of a handy list of more than fifteen hundred carefully selected works for older children, issued in pamphlet form by the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library. Of course some restriction has been imposed by the limit of the Newark Library's resources, the selection being from books on its shelves. It is a useful and a well-printed little booklet. "Popular Books for Boys and Girls" is the title of a somewhat similar list prepared by Miss Carrie E. Scott, assistant organizer, Public Library Commission of Indiana, and published by the Commission. The titles are grouped according to school-grades, from one to eight, the first two grades forming one class; and about one hundred and fifty juvenile favorites, both in fiction and of a more instructive character, are listed.

A series of little books on "Famous Operas" is published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. Each volume has a historical introduction (including a synopsis of the plot) followed by the text in both the original language and English translation. The three volumes now at hand are devoted to "Aida," "Carmen," and "Tristan und Isolde," and are all edited by Mr. W. J. Henderson. We are not told who is responsible for the translations offered, but we recommend them to the attention of the misguided people who think that these works should be sung in English, and who airily dismiss the objection that translations adequate for the purpose are practically impossible to make. A volume of "Opera Synopses," prepared by Mr. J. Walker McSpadden, is published by

the Crowell Co., and will be found useful for reference. The guide to "Königskinder," by Messrs. Isaacs and Rahlson, published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., is a synopsis of Humperdinck's beautiful work, with thematic illustrations and pictures. Finally, we may mention two pamphlets on "The Magic Flute," by Mr. Edward J. Dent, one of them a "history and interpretation" of the opera, the other an English translation. These booklets are from Messrs. W. Heffer & Sons, Cambridge, England.

Lovers of folk-lore will welcome the volume of "Myths and Legends of Alaska" (McClurg), compiled and edited by Miss Katharine Benson Judson. This is a collection of some three score of the commonest folk-tales current among the Alaskan Indians. The raven is the chief figure in these legends. It was at the command of Raven that the world came into being, that man was created, that the flood was sent upon the earth, and it was through his agency that fire was brought down from heaven and that the tides were made to ebb and flow. Other animals that figure prominently are the porcupine, the beaver, the walrus, and the whale. Miss Benson has reproduced these tales in a simple, terse English, approximating as nearly as possible the style of the natives; at the same time, she has taken no liberties with the matter of her originals. Upwards of fifty full-page illustrations, depicting life and customs among the Alaskans, add to the attractiveness of the volume.

The country parishes of England furnish attractive fields for the student of the lore and legend of the English Church. Some of them possess a deeper interest and enjoy world-wide fame because of the incumbency therein, at one time or another in the last three centuries, of men who will always live in the world of Anglo-Saxon thought. It is of visits to several of these parishes that Mr. Ezra S. Tipple, of Drew Theological Seminary, writes in his book entitled "Some Famous Country Parishes" (Eaton & Mains). He gives us some delightful sketches of Hursley, Bemerton, Madeley, Kidderminster, Somersby, and Eversley; and of John Keble, George Herbert, John Fletcher, Richard Baxter, the Tennysons, and Charles Kingsley. The book is by no means exhaustive of the parishes of England thus made famous. The selection was doubtless based upon individual preferences; but it was a wise selection, and it presents the names of persons of whom we love to read. The illustrations are from photographs by the author.

The collection of "One Hundred Folk Songs of All Nations" which Mr. Granville Bantock has edited for the "Musician's Library" of the Messrs. Ditson, is one of the most attractive and valuable works now included in that admirable series. Mr. Bantock contributes no introductory essay, but gives us instead notes upon the hundred songs, and an extensive bibliography of the literature of folk-music. Practically all countries and races are represented, each by from one to four examples, excepting Germany, which has eleven. The American examples are "Dixie," "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," and "Old Folks at Home," besides two native pieces of Pawnee and Dakota origin. An important feature of this work is that with every song the original text is given (transliterated when necessary) together with an English translation. A Chinaman, an Arab, a Turk, or Finn might sing his national music directly from these pages. This is a veritable treasure-house of melodies familiar and unfamiliar, for which we cannot be too grateful to the scholarly editorial work of Mr. Bantock. Two other

volumes now published in this collection are of a kind already well represented. One of them is Mr. Carl Armbruster's selection of "Thirty Songs by Franz Liszt"; the other is Mr. H. E. Krehbiel's selection of "Songs from the Operas for Baritone and Bass." The latter work represents twenty-three composers by twenty-seven numbers. The "Musician's Library" now numbers upwards of sixty volumes, and more than fulfills the promise of its inception.

NOTES.

A collection of posthumous essays by the late Professor Churton Collins is to be published shortly. Among the subjects are Shakespeare, Johnson, Burke, Wordsworth, Matthew Arnold, and Browning.

It is announced that Mr. Hermann J. Warner is the author of "European Years: The Letters of an Idle Man," which was published anonymously last autumn by Houghton Mifflin Co., under the editorship of Mr. George E. Woodberry.

Three books by Mr. John Galsworthy hold a prominent place in the spring publishing lists. Two of these are plays,—"The Eldest Son" and "The Pigeon"; the other is a volume of poems, entitled "Wild Oats: Moods, Songs, and Doggerels." Messrs. Scribner will publish these books in America.

Professor Rudolf Eucken of the University of Jena, whose most popular book, "The Problem of Human Life," as translated by Professors Williston S. Hough and W. R. Boyce Gibson, has just been published in a new and cheaper edition by the Scribners, has been appointed Exchange Professor at Harvard for next autumn.

The first number of a new architectural journal, entitled "The Architectural Quarterly of Harvard University," will be published this month. The purpose of the periodical is to present in easily accessible form important work by students, special lectures delivered in the school, and contributions by members of the teaching staff and graduates.

Three lectures on Robert Louis Stevenson have just been given in London by Sir Sidney Colvin. The specific subjects were: "R. L. S.: Personality and Personal Writings"; "R. L. S.: Tales, Fantasies, and Romances"; and "R. L. S.: Some Comparisons with Other Writers." It is to be hoped that these lectures will soon find their way into book form.

Mrs. Hamilton King, author of "The Disciples," a poem dealing with Mazzini and the liberation and unity of Italy, is about to publish through Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. a book entitled "Letters and Recollections of Mazzini." It is a personal record of the more intimate side of Mazzini's life during his later years, and contains some of his most characteristic letters.

We learn that all preliminary arrangements have been made for a bibliography of the modern history of Great Britain which is to be compiled by the Committees of the Royal Historical Society and of the American Historical Association. The work, of which Professor G. W. Prothero is the general editor, will consist of three volumes, one general, one on the Tudor and Stuart periods, and one on the Hanoverian period. Some sixteen scholars on both sides of the Atlantic are at present engaged upon the selection of titles and data for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

"The Macmillan Standard Library" is a series planned to provide at a nominal price well-made reprints of books in all fields of knowledge, published within the past few years, which have been accepted as authoritative contributions to their subjects,—such books, for instance, as Professor Veblen's "Theory of the Leisure Class," Dr. Van Dyke's "The Spirit of America," Rev. R. J. Campbell's "The New Theology," Miss Jane Addams's "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets," Professor L. A. Sherman's "What Is Shakespeare?" etc.

The first issue of a monthly "Index to Dates of Current Events" has just been issued by the R. R. Bowker Company of New York. This publication is the successor of two independent previous lists: the annual "Index to Dates" published since 1895 in the Annual Library Index, and the quarterly "Current Events Index," begun by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and published since 1910 by the H. W. Wilson Company as a feature of their "Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature." In its new form this Index should prove of immense value to many sorts of workers, forming as it does a classified summary of the world's news.

Foremost among articles of contemporary interest in "The Hibbert Journal" for January is that by Sir Oliver Lodge defending the philosophy of Henri Bergson against the recent strictures of Mr. Balfour. Professor J. Arthur Thomson continues his discussion, "Is There One Science of Nature?" making out a strong case for those biologists who call themselves "vitalists," and who deny that life can ever be understood or expressed—much less created—in terms of chemical or mechanical reactions. A summary of recent philosophical literature by Professor G. Dawes Hicks brings the general reader into intelligent touch with some most interesting developments in the field. The American agents for "The Hibbert Journal" are Messrs. Sherman, French & Co.

That Dickens has a considerable vogue in France is shown in the extracts from appreciations by some distinguished French critics printed in a recent number of the popular weekly journal, "Les Annales." M. Gaston Deschamps, M. Paul Ginisty, M. Anatole France, M. Jules Claretie, and M. Adolphe Brisson, are all to be found among the admirers of Dickens, M. Ginisty going so far as to say that "Dickens is one of the very few foreign writers who have exerted an influence on French literature, and who have retained that influence." The same journal states that the Franco-Russian Association of the University of Paris proposes to celebrate the centenary of Dickens's birth by a lecture at the Sorbonne, and readings from "David Copperfield," in which several of the leading actors and actresses of Paris will take part.

The library of the Bureau of Education, at Washington, has attained a size and importance unsuspected by many who would otherwise be glad to avail themselves of its freely-offered privileges. Numbering more than one hundred thousand volumes, the collection constitutes the best pedagogical library in the country, and under its present management it is constantly growing in size and usefulness. Its rooms are open to readers and students, and it lends books freely to those at a distance, either by the inter-library system of loans, or directly to individual borrowers, books being sent out by mail, under frank, and retainable for two weeks as a rule. Special lists and bibliographies are furnished upon request, and in other ways the resources of the library are turned to the utmost possible profit of its users.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF SPRING BOOKS.

Some fourteen hundred titles, representing the output of over fifty American publishers, are this year included in THE DIAL's annual List of Books Announced for Spring and Summer Publication, herewith presented. All of these titles are new books—new editions not being listed unless having new form or matter. We have not endeavored to include books of a strictly technological or medical character; otherwise the list is a fairly complete and (so far as the data supplied us by the various publishers may be relied on) an accurate summary of American publishing activities for the first six months, at least, of the present year.

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

The Promised Land, the autobiography of a Russian immigrant, by Mary Antin, illus., \$1.50 net.—Lee, the American, by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., illus., \$2.50 net.—The Life and Work of William Pryor Letchworth, illus. in photogravure, etc.—Charles Dickens, his life and work, by Edwin Percy Whipple, with introduction by Arlo Bates, limited edition, 2 vols.—A Child's Journey with Dickens, by Kate Douglas Wiggin. (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Henry Demarest Lloyd, 1847-1903, by Caro Lloyd, 2 vols., illus., \$6. net.—Personal Recollections of the War of the Rebellion, edited by A. Noel Blakeman, fourth series, \$2.50 net.—An Artillery Officer in the Mexican War, letters of Robert Anderson, U. S. A., with portraits, \$2. net.—The Early Court of Queen Victoria, by Clare Jerrold, illus., \$3.75 net.—Edward Fitzgerald Beale, a pioneer in the path of empire, 1822-1903, by Stephen Bonsal, illus., \$2.50 net.—Sheridan and his Circle, by W. A. Lewis Bettany, illus., \$3.50 net.—Mary Tudor, Queen of France, by Mary Croom Brown, illus., \$3.50 net.—Memoirs of the Baroness von Hedemann, edited by Denise Petit, illus., \$3.50 net. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The Life of John Henry Cardinal Newman, based on his journals and correspondence, by Wilfrid Ward, 2 vols., illus., \$9. net.—Letters and Later Life of Joseph Mazzini, by Mrs. Hamilton King.—George the Third and Charles Fox, being the concluding part of "The American Revolution," by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, 2 vols., Vol. I., with maps, \$2. net.—Saint Francis of Assisi, translated from the Danish of Johannes Jorgensen by T. O'Connor Sloane, illus., \$3. net.—Edward King, sixtieth bishop of Lincoln, by George W. E. Russell, with portrait. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Memoirs of the Court of England in 1675, trans. from the French of Marie, Catherine Comtesse d'Aulnoy, by Mrs. William Henry Arthur, illus., \$7.50 net.—Fanny Burney at the Court of Queen Charlotte, by Constance Hill, illus., \$6. net.—Hubert and John van Eyck, a popular account of their life and work, by Maurice Brockwell and W. H. James, illus., \$4. net.—A Great Russian Realist, the romance and reality of Dostoevsky, by J. A. T. Lloyd, illus., \$3.50 net.—Recollections of a Court Painter, by H. Jones Thaddeus, illus., \$3.50 net.—Recollections of Guy de Maupassant, by his valet, Francois, trans. by Maurice Reynolds, \$2.50 net.—Recollections of James McNeill Whistler, by Thomas Way, illus. with an original etching by Whistler and original lithographs.—Footprints of Famous Americans in Paris, by John Joseph Conway, illus., \$3.50 net.—Margaret of France, Duchess of Savoy, 1523-1574, by Winifred Stephens, illus. in photogravure, etc.,

\$4. net.—A Queen of Shreds and Patches, the life of Madame Tallien Notre Dame de Thermidor, from the last days of the French Revolution until her death as Princess Chimay in 1835, by L. Gastine, trans. from the French by J. Lewis May, illus. in photogravure, etc., \$4. net.—The Betts of Wortham in Suffolk, by Katharine Frances Doughty, illus., \$5. net.—Recollections of a Court Painter, by H. J. Thaddeus, illus. (John Lane Co.)

The Life of Nietzsche, by his sister, Mrs. Foerster-Nietzsche, in 2 vols., Vol. I., The Young Nietzsche, ready this spring, illus., \$4. net.—The Life Story of J. Pierpont Morgan, by Carl Hovey, illus., \$2.50 net.—The Court Series of French Memoirs, trans. by S. Jules Mera, new vols.: Memoirs relating to Fouché, Minister of Police under Napoleon; Memoirs relating to the Empress Josephine, by Mlle. Georgette Ducrest; "1813," a manuscript of Baron Fain; each illus., \$1.50 net. (Sturgis & Walton Co.)

Tennyson and his Friends, edited by Hallam Lord Tennyson, illus., \$3. net.—The Life of William Robertson Smith, by John Sutherland Black and George Chrystal, illus.—Marcus Alonzo Hanna, his life and works, by Herbert Croly.—Life of Benjamin Disraeli, by W. F. Monypenny, Vol. II., \$3. net. (Macmillan Co.)

Irish Recollections, by Justin McCarthy, illus., \$3. net.—A Keeper of the Robes, a memoir of Fanny Burney, by F. Frankfort Moore, illus., \$3.50 net.—My Vagabondage, by J. E. Patterson, illus., \$3. net.—The Life of Sir George Newnes, Bart., by Hulda Friederichs, \$2. net.—Lady Victoria Campbell, by Lady Frances Balfour, illus., \$2. net.—Fifty Years of Work without Wages, by Charles Rowley, illus., \$3. net.—Dr. Alexander McLaren of Manchester, by E. T. McLaren, \$1.50 net.—Hudson Taylor in Early Years, by Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, illus., \$2.25 net.—The Life of Dr. Arthur Jackson of Manchuria, by Rev. A. S. Costain, \$6. net.—Professor Elmslie, by Sir William Robertson Nicoll, \$1. net. (George H. Doran Co.)

The Sisters of Lady Jane Grey, by Richard Davey, illus., \$4. net.—The Life and Work of Romesh Chunder Dutt, C. I. E., by J. N. Gupta, with introduction by H. H. the Maharajah of Baroda, illus., \$3.50 net.—Autobiography of Thomas DeWitt Talmage, with portraits, \$5. net.—Sixty Years of Life and Adventure in the Far East, by John Dill Ross, 2 vols., illus., \$7. net.—A Magician in Many Lands, by Charles Bertram, \$2. net.—The Life of Hsuen-Tsang, by Hwui Li and Yen-Tsung, with an account of the works of I-Tsing by Samuel Beal, B. A., new edition, with preface by Cranmer Byng, \$3.50 net.—The Life or Legend of Guadama, the Buddha of the Burmese, with annotations, the Ways to Neibban, and notice on the Phogyies or Burmese monks, by Rt. Rev. P. Bigandet, 2 vols., \$7.50 net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

A Personal Narrative of Political Experiences, by Robert M. La Follette, \$1.50 net.—Many Celebrities and a Few Others, a bundle of reminiscences, by William H. Rideing, illus., \$2.50 net.—One Look Back, by G. W. E. Russell, LL. D., illus., \$2.50 net.—William the Silent, by J. C. Squire, \$3. net.—Life of Woodrow Wilson, by William Bayard Hale, illus., \$1. net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

The Life and Letters of Lawrence Sterne, by Lewis Melville, 2 vols., illus., \$7.50 net.—Lafcadio Hearn, by Nina H. Kennard, illus., \$2.50 net. (D. Appleton & Co.)

At the Court of His Catholic Majesty, by Hon. William Miller Collier, late minister to Spain, 1905-1906, illus., \$2. net.—Men and Things of My Time, by the Marquis de Castellane, illus. in photogravure, etc., \$1.75 net. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

Thomas Love Peacock, by A. Martin Freeman, \$2.50 net.—Oscar Wilde, by Arthur Ransome, with photograph portrait, \$2.50 net. (Mitchell Kennerley.)

John Lavery and His Work, by Walter Shaw-Sparrow, with introduction by R. B. Cunningham Graham, illus. in color, etc., \$3.50 net.—My Lady Castlemaine, by Philip Sergeant, illus. in photogravure, etc., \$3.50 net. (Dana Estes & Co.)

The World's Leaders Biographies, edited by William P. Trent, new vols.: The World's Leading Poets, by H. W. Boynton; The World's Leading Painters, by G. B. Rose; The World's Leading Conquerors, by W. L. Bevan; each with portrait, \$1.75 net. (Henry Holt & Co.)

Fifty Years in Oregon, by T. T. Geer, illus., \$3. net.—Our Presidents and their Office, including parallel lives of the presidents and a history of the presidency, by William Estabrook Chancellor, with introduction by Champ Clark, illus., \$5. net. (Neale Publishing Co.)

Intimacies of Court and Society, an unconventional narrative of unofficial days, by the widow of an American diplomat, illus., \$2.50 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Life in the Legion, by Frederic Martyn, \$2. net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Life of Schiller, translated from the German of Eugen Kühnemann by Katharine Royce, with introduction by Josiah Royce. (Ginn & Co.)

The Life of Tolstoy, translated from the Russian of Paul Birukoff by W. Tcherkesoff, illus., \$1.50 net. (Cassell & Co.)

A Chautauqua Boy in '61 and Afterwards, reminiscences of David B. Parker, edited by Torrance Parker, with introduction by Albert Bushnell Hart, illus., \$3. net. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

HISTORY.

A History of the United States, by Edward Channing, Vol. III., The American Revolution, 1760-1789, \$2.50 net.—The New History, and other essays in modern historical criticism, by James Harvey Robinson.—The Cambridge Modern History, planned by the late Lord Acton, edited by A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero and Stanley Leathes, Supplementary Atlas volume, completing the set, with maps, etc., \$4. net.—The Cambridge Mediaeval History, planned by J. B. Bury, edited by H. N. Gwatkin, and J. P. Whitney, Vol. II., The Rise of the Saracens and the Foundation of the Western Empire, with maps, \$5. net.—The Beginnings of Quakerism, by William Braithwaite. (Macmillan Co.)

The Contest for California in 1861, how Colonel E. D. Baker saved the Pacific States to the Union, by Elijah R. Kennedy, illus., \$2.25 net.—Providence in Colonial Times, by Gertrude S. Kimball, with introduction by J. Franklin Jameson, limited edition, illus., \$6.50 net.—The Last Cruise of the Saginaw, by George H. Read, illus., \$1. net. (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

The Latin Works and the Correspondence of Huldreich Zwingli, the reformer of German Switzerland, with selections from his German works in English translations by Henry Preble, Walter Lichtenstein, Lawrence A. Melouth, and George W. Gilmore, edited by S. M. Jackson, limited edition, in 5 or 6 vols., per vol., \$2. net.—The Story of the Civil War, by William Roscoe Livermore, Vol. III., The Campaigns of 1863 to July 4, illus., \$3. net.—A History of England, Vol. III., The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries, 1272-1485, by Kenneth Vickers, \$3. net.—History of the People of the Netherlands, by Petrus Johannes Blok, Vol. V., Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, \$2.50 net.—

The Hoosac Valley, its legends and its history, by Grace G. Niles, illus., \$3.50 net.—Leaflets from Italy, by M. Natalie Crampton, illus., \$1.50 net.—Characters and Events in Roman History, by Guglielmo Ferrero, student's edition, \$1.50 net. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The Making of Western Europe, being an attempt to trace the fortunes of the children of the Roman Empire, by C. R. L. Fletcher, Vol. I., The Dark Ages, A. D. 300-1000, \$2. net.—Modern England, a historical and sociological study, by Louis Cazamion, \$1.50 net.—The Battle of Tushima, by Capt. Vladimir Semenov, new edition, revised, with diagram, \$1.50 net.—Temple Cyclopedic Primers, new vol.: A History of the Renaissance, by B. F. Oldham, 35 cts. net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

The War of the 'Sixties, being echoes from both sides, compiled by Captain E. E. Hutchins, \$3. net.—General Joseph Wheeler and the Army of Tennessee, by John Witherspoon DuBose, illus., \$3. net.—When the Ku Klux Rode, by Eyre Damer, \$1. net. (Neale Publishing Co.)

The France of Joan of Arc, by Lieut.-Col. A. C. P. Haggard, illus., \$4. net.—The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century, by Houston Stewart Chamberlain, trans. from the German by John Lees, with introduction by Lord Redesdale, new and cheaper edition, 2 vols. (John Lane Co.)

The Origin of the English Constitution, by George Burton Adams.—The Commercial Policy of Colbert toward the French West Indies, by Stewart L. Mims. (Yale University Press.)

Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and Delaware, 1630-1707, edited by Albert Cook Myers, illus., \$3. net.—The Abolition Crusade and Its Consequences, by Hilary A. Herbert, \$1. net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

A History of the Modern World, by Oscar Browning, 2 vols., \$7.50 net.—A History of England, by H. O. Arnold-Foster, illus., \$1.75 net. (Carroll & Co.)

The Russian People, by Maurice Baring, with maps, \$3.50 net.—A Short History of the Scottish People, by Donald Macmillan, with maps, \$3. net. (George H. Doran Co.)

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